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## Gorbachev Calls His Reforms 'A Revolution Without Shots'



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, met workers at the Severstal metal works near the port of Murmansk on Wednesday.

## Russians Test Glasnost In Four-Hour Debate

By Philip Taubman  
*New York Times Service*  
MOSCOW — If a war of ideas is developing in the Soviet Union, the front line was located Wednesday evening at Moscow's Oktyabr Theater.

For four hours a slice of the city's intellectual elite struggled under the banner of "Ogonyok" magazine, one of the leading proponents of glasnost, for an unfettered discussion that brought the audience and a panel of prominent cultural figures face to face with the free-

doms and passions unleashed by Mikhail S. Gorbachev's effort to increase openness.

Issues that would have been considered improper for public debate a year ago ricocheted off the walls: the wounded psyches of soldiers returning from Afghanistan, religious persecution in the Soviet Union, censorship, homosexuality, the works of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, and the deeds of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the discredited former leader.

The hunger for talk-and-information after decades of stifled discourse seemed nearly explosive.

The evening left Mr. Gorbachev's supporters gratified and his opponents astounded.

"This is the kind of open atmosphere we must have," Vladimir S. Chernikov, a musician, said.

"More meeting like this and there will be no standards remaining," Yuri D. Kisilev, an engineer, complained.

Dozens of notes scrawled on scraps of paper were passed from the audience to the panel of writers, artists, actors, musicians and film directors: Before long the editor of "Ogonyok," Vitali A. Korostich, the host and moderator, was partly hidden behind a small mountain of notes.

The messages, a traditional method of relaying questions to speakers that assures the questioner anonymity, captured the flavor and ferment of the event, and of the current times in Moscow. Addressed to Mr. Korostich and other speakers, including Andrei Voznesensky,

## Kiosk

### Missile Test Worries U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union conducted the second test in two days of a new long-range ballistic missile Thursday by firing it toward an area of the Pacific Ocean about 350 miles (560 kilometers) north of Hawaii, Pentagon officials said.

The two test shots have caused alarm within the Reagan administration because the Soviet Union has never before attempted such ballistic missile tests so close to U.S. territory, officials said.

## Peres Is Said to Rebut Soviet on Ties

By David K. Shipler  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel was reported Thursday to have rejected an offer from the Soviet Union last week to open diplomatic "interest sections" in Tel Aviv and Moscow, maintaining that Israel would not settle for less than full diplomatic ties, U.S. officials said.

The Soviet suggestion, which came unexpectedly during a meeting between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in New York, fit with the improved trend in relations between Israel and the Soviet bloc over the last year. It seemed to

follow the pattern set by Poland and Hungary, which have opened interest sections as an apparent prelude to formal diplomatic recognition.

But Mr. Peres, in his meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze at the United Nations, reportedly took the position that the Soviet Union was too important to be represented at such a low level. Interest sections are usually established as offices in other embassies and do not imply diplomatic recognition.

Some U.S. analysts speculated that Mr. Peres took a tough line to satisfy his domestic political concerns in Israel, where he has been under fire from the right for ap-

pealing too eager to bring Moscow into Middle East diplomacy. His major opponent, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, has emphatically rejected Mr. Peres's support for an international conference on the Middle East in which the Soviet Union would participate.

Although the Kremlin has not given the Arab-Israeli conflict high priority, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has called his country's lack of relations with Israel "abnormal." In July, he dispatched a Soviet consular team on a three-month visit to Israel; last week the Russians asked and received permission from Israel to keep the

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## Southerners Tilt Bork Toward Defeat

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork appeared to move to the brink of defeat Thursday amid signs of opposition to Judge Bork among Southern Democrats and the defection of a key Senate Republican.

As White House officials scrambled to stem the tide, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, the most senior of three Southerners who announced they would vote against confirmation, predicted overwhelming opposition to Judge Bork by other Southerners. Democrats said President Ronald Reagan should withdraw the nomination.

Mr. Johnston said there was now "a certain inevitability" to Judge Bork's defeat, adding, "My guess is

this nomination is going to fall apart, and we'll be talking about alternative names."

Three hours after Mr. Johnston's statement, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, the only uncommitted Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, announced that he would also vote against confirmation because of Judge Bork's "repeated and recent rejection of fundamental constitutional principles."

Earlier Thursday, Senators David H. Pryor of Arkansas and Terry Sanford of North Carolina became the first Southern Democrats to announce they would vote against Judge Bork, 60, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

But it was Mr. Johnston's decision, announced at a news confer-

ence at noon, that was the clearest indication of Judge Bork's dwindling chances to be confirmed.

Mr. Johnston, a senior member of the Senate with ambitions to succeed Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia as majority leader, was thought unlikely to move early against Judge Bork unless he was certain of solid support.

The generally conservative Southern Democrats have long been recognized by both sides as the pivotal bloc of votes in the Bork confirmation fight. Opposition by most of them, as Mr. Johnston predicted, would virtually doom the Bork nomination.

The sudden stampede against Judge Bork was characterized by the Senate minority whip, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, as "an orchestrated effort" to produce "the

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Cars in Pasadena, a Los Angeles suburb, were crushed when a building collapsed during Thursday's earthquake.

## 5 Killed As Quake Hits L.A.

### Damage Severe In Some Areas; 100 Are Hurt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — A strong earthquake and a dozen aftershocks struck the Los Angeles area during the morning rush hour Thursday, killing at least 5 persons, injuring more than 100 and severely damaging dozens of buildings and forcing the closure of three freeways.

Walls crumbled, windows shattered, ceilings collapsed and fires were touched off by ruptured gas lines in scattered locations throughout the metropolitan area of Los Angeles, the second-largest city in the United States.

Thousands of early morning workers were ordered to evacuate downtown office buildings, and power failures trapped scores of them in stalled elevators.

It appeared to be the worst earthquake to hit Southern California since 1971, when 64 people died in a strong tremor, measured at 6.4 on the Richter scale.

Reports of the magnitude of Thursday's quake varied from 5.5 to 6.1 on the scale. The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs; every increase of 1 on the scale means a 10-fold increase in magnitude.

Seismologists said that there was a 5 percent chance that a bigger quake would hit Los Angeles within five days.

The earthquake was felt 110 miles (180 kilometers) to the south in San Diego, 85 miles to the north in Santa Barbara and 225 miles to the east in Las Vegas.

There was extensive minor damage within a 20-mile radius of the epicenter, which was 10 miles east of the city's downtown. Some areas were severely hit, but there did not appear to be widespread major damage from the tremor.

The quake caused tall buildings to plane, shattered windows, knocked out power and sent thousands of people into the streets.

In addition to claiming the lives of the five victims, the earthquake resulted in at least 41 heart attacks, 36 fires, 35 traffic accidents and 67 gas leaks, a fire department spokesman said. The department was severely taxed, and one firefighter was critically injured.

At the City Hall emergency center in downtown Los Angeles, a spokesman said: "All downtown buildings have been evacuated, including Parker Center, which is the police department. At the time of the earthquake, about 3,000 were evacuated from city-run buildings."

Telephone, radio and television systems were momentarily knocked out of service.

Broken glass from thousands of windows littered the streets, which were being patrolled by hundreds of police officers.

Rock slides left boulders on many of the area's major commuter highways, forcing the California Highway Patrol to close parts of

See QUAKE, Page 5

## Japan's Patient Prince: Rising Son for 53 Years

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — Two months short of his 54th birthday and nestled in comfortable middle age, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan waits for his life's work to begin.

He has become very good at it. All his life he has waited, and court chamberlains say that he is more than glad to keep doing so.

But some day his time will come. Inevitably, barring castration, he will succeed his father, Emperor Hirohito, on the Chrysanthemum Throne, and thereby become the 125th Japanese monarch in a line that, dubious legend has it, extends unbroken from Jimmu in 660 B.C.

Not surprisingly, Akihito has long braced himself for his ascension.

Someone asked him the other day what he might have done with his life had he not been born into the imperial family, and he replied that he never really thought about it. That was true even as a boy, when he studied English under an American teacher, Elizabeth Gray Vining, a Quaker from Philadelphia.

"I recall replying that I shall be the emperor, when Mrs. Vining asked the pupils in her English class what they would like to be in the future," Akihito said in a written response. "Accordingly, I don't think I have ever considered what I would wish to do, as I don't have the experiences of a regular Japanese citizen, and I can't imagine being able to choose another way of life."

As best as anyone can tell, there has never been an older crown

prince than Akihito, although that, of course, is merely a footnote to the more important fact that no Japanese emperor has lived longer or reigned longer than Hirohito, 86 years old and about to complete 61 years on the throne.

How long the crown prince has bid his time was reinforced for his countrymen this week as he

"I can't imagine being able to choose another way of life."

— Prince Akihito



Crown Prince Akihito at the Imperial Palace.

Algeria	600 Drs. Iron	115 Drs. Cotton	5,000 Drs
Austria	22 S. Iron	250 Drs. Portugal	125 Drs
Bahrain	20 Drs. Silver	100 Drs. Gold	100 Drs
Barbados	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Belarus	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Belgium	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Bolivia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Bosnia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Bulgaria	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Cambodia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Canada	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Cape Verde	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Chad	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Chile	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
China	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Colombia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Croatia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Cuba	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Cyprus	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Czechoslovakia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Denmark	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Egypt	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
El Salvador	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Equatorial Guinea	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Eritrea	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Estonia	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Eswatini	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Egypt	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Finland	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
France	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Germany	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs
Greece	20 Drs. Silver	200 Drs. Gold	200 Drs

## Wary Air in Manila Stirs Doubt on Aquino

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*

**MANILA** — A continuing climate of political uncertainty is creating a widespread mood of anti-government pessimism and raising serious new questions about the ability of President Corazon C. Aquino to survive in office, according to political analysts, opposition leaders and foreign diplomats.

The uncertainty appears fueled by fears of another coup attempt, bolder attacks by communist guerrillas and the government's seeming inability to articulate a national agenda for solving the country's economic ills, these officials said.

Concern over another coup attempt by forces loyal to Colonel Gregorio Honasan who led a coup attempt in August and who is still at large, put the military on full alert again Wednesday amid reports of unusual troop movements north of Manila.

The government appeared preoccupied responding to a secret report that was said to have listed the names of more than 100 communist sympathizers in the Philippine Congress and the top ranks of the administration.

The military was trying to determine how another right-wing renegade colonel, Reynaldo Cabauatan, who took part in a failed coup attempt in January, and is also at large, managed to hold a broadcast news conference Tuesday night in a downtown office building.

The day's events added to the appearance of confusion and instability even as Mrs. Aquino prepared to bolster her image with a series of public trips around the country.

Almost 20 months after Mrs. Aquino took power in a popularly backed military revolt, diplomats, journalists and political analysts have begun to question how long she will remain in office. "It's out of her hands," one diplomat said. "Her survival depends on what others do in the next few weeks."

He said the "others" included the military as well as Colonel Honasan and his men.

Mrs. Aquino's sagging political fortunes have caused divisions among foreign diplomats. Political officers tend to paint a more optimistic picture of her prospects; military attaches, overwhelmingly gloomy, see the government as too distracted to combat the insurrection successfully.

Among the Philippines' neighbors in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, several are known to prefer transferring the association's next meeting, scheduled to be held in Manila in December, to another venue.

The "People Power" coalition that united last year to depose

government of Ferdinand E. Marcos — leftists, businessmen, the middle class and the Roman Catholic church — appears to have split. A pro-Aquino rally called two weeks ago brought out fewer than 3,000 people.

"The People Power organizational structure is gone, and her image has faded among its leaders," a Western diplomat said.

Members of the legal left, including students and labor unions, have deserted the government in the face of what they charge is Mrs. Aquino's shift to the right. Many of the marchers who mourned a slain leftist leader, Leam Alejandro, at his funeral Wednesday carried placards directly critical of "the U.S.-Aquino dictatorship."

Military leaders, who were instrumental in forcing Mr. Marcos from power, appear to have grown increasingly estranged from the Aquino government because of what they perceive to be her anti-military bias and weakness in fighting the communist insurgency.

Surveys of military camps and analyses of foreign military attachés suggest that the majority of armed forces personnel support the grievances articulated by Colonel Honasan. "There is a lot of sympathy for Honasan," a pro-Aquino governor said. "He took action."

Spokesmen for the conservative business sector have become some of Mrs. Aquino's harshest critics. They say her failure to articulate a coherent long-term national agenda is stifling investment opportunities. "The business community likes stability," a pro-Aquino businessman said. "There is no feeling of stability now."

The Roman Catholic Church has also become more critical. Cardinal Jaime Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has publicly chided the government for failing to curb official graft and corruption and live up to the ideals of the revolution of February 1986.

Even though Vice President Salvador H. Laurel's break from Mrs. Aquino's government earlier this month was considered a politically opportunistic move by analysts in Manila, his resignation as foreign minister seemed to illustrate the

unraveling of the coalition of her supporters.

In interviews with business executives, diplomats and pro-government and opposition politicians, almost no one was willing to bet that Mrs. Aquino could last through the next four and a half years — the remainder of her term — and turn over power to a legally elected successor in 1992. At the same time, these officials could point to no alternatives to Mrs. Aquino's remaining in power.

Few in Manila see Mrs. Aquino's voluntarily relinquishing the presidency, given her own sense that she has some kind of divine mission to save the country after the assassination in 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Rather, they say, if Mrs. Aquino leaves office, or relinquishes power to some kind of a ruling council, it would be a move forced upon her, perhaps by the military.

Mr. Laurel's break, although largely played down by local analysts, seems to pose the gravest threat to Mrs. Aquino's tenure, in the view of many foreign diplomatic observers.

Despite his public denials, Mr. Laurel appears poised to join forces with Mrs. Aquino's opposition, particularly the ousted defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. Such a move would give Mrs. Aquino's right-wing opponents an ally who can legally and constitutionally succeed her should she relinquish power before the end of her term.

The succession issue is crucial, since any military coup in the Philippines would mean a certain cutoff of American and other foreign aid. But opposition politicians said that a Laurel takeover might be considered more palatable to foreign governments.

Mrs. Aquino, meanwhile, has scheduled several trips around the provinces to hold talks with the military. Recent visitors to the palace have reported that her mood is relaxed, even cheery.

"Filipinos are masters of the art of brinkmanship," an Asian diplomat said. "They take things to the brink of crisis and then pull back. Maybe they'll do it this time."



Andrew De La Riva/Reuters

Timoci Bavadra, former prime minister of Fiji, said in Suva on Thursday that he was "very upset" over the assumption of power by an army colonel. He blamed pressure from militant Taukei supporters of the colonel, Sitiveni Rabuka.

## Colonel Deposes Queen As Fiji's Head of State

Reuters

SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka formally revoked Fiji's constitution Thursday and said he had replaced Queen Elizabeth II as head of state, with power to rule by decree.

His announcement ended hopes of a political compromise that he

himself had raised the day before.

The British Foreign Office said it was "gravely concerned," and New Zealand said it was ready to impose sanctions. Australia has already suspended aid.

The judiciary pledged continued loyalty to the queen's representative, Governor-General Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau. The chief justice, Sir Timoci Tuivaga, described Colonel Rabuka's declaration as illegal.

The queen, in a statement Tuesday, also declared Colonel Rabuka's takeover illegal and told Sir Penia that he was the "sole legitimate source of executive authority."

On Sept. 25 Colonel Rabuka staged his second coup in five months. His aim is to ensure ethnic Fijian political dominance over Indians, which outnumber them in the 714,000 population of the South Pacific nation.

On Wednesday evening, after surprise talks with political leaders, he pulled back from his stated intention to scrap the constitution and declare a republic, saying: "Everything has got to wait."

On Thursday morning the waiting was over. In a firm voice he formally revoked the 1970 independence constitution and declared his head of state to "ensure the birthright of the Fijian people."

He said he was not satisfied that further talks planned for Monday with civilian leaders, would have met the aims of his coup.

His statement followed strong criticism from the militant Taukei Movement. It accused him of naivete in agreeing to more talks with Sir Penia; Timoci Bavadra, the prime minister whom Colonel Rabuka ousted in May; and Mr. Bavadra's predecessor, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

Mr. Bavadra said on Radio New Zealand that Colonel Rabuka's announcement had come as a great shock.

Colonel Rabuka said a republic would be formally proclaimed along with the new constitution until then he will stand govern with the help of a military council, he said.

As far as he is concerned, he said, the office of governor-general no longer exists.

Sir Penia, who had led an interim administration between the first and second coups and had planned a power-sharing government, was not immediately available for comment.

Declaring that he was not a racist, Colonel Rabuka said he expected some Indians to leave but hoped most would stay.

"They are very good business people and I hope they will remain and carry on," he said.

Colonel Rabuka, 39, said that Fiji had "fought wars and lost brave soldiers" as a Commonwealth member and that he sincerely wanted to stay in the Commonwealth.

Fundamentalism has proved attractive, they say, because it is one of the few outlets for dissent. The government has clamped down on opposition political parties and the trade union movement.

"But if our membership is reduced because we are trying to resolve our own internal problems in our own way, then sadly so be it."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Aid to Pakistan Is Terminated

WASHINGTON (WP) — U.S. aid to Pakistan has been terminated due to a procedural tangle in Congress and unhappiness with Pakistani nuclear developments.

Pakistan's drive to acquire nuclear weapons has reached the point that U.S. officials concede it has the capability of making a bomb. At the end of the fiscal year, which occurred Wednesday at midnight, the Reagan administration's six-year-old waiver for Pakistan of U.S. nuclear laws ran out, making new aid commitments illegal without enactment of a new waiver.

A State Department spokesperson expressed concern that the cutoff, which may or may not be temporary, "sends the wrong signal about the continuing U.S. commitment to Pakistan's security."

### 25% of Uruguay Voters on Petition ..

MONTEVIDEO (WP) — Uruguayan opponents of a law providing amnesty for military men accused of human rights violations have announced collection of more than half a million signatures, enough to challenge the law in a referendum.

The signatures, if authenticated, would represent one-quarter of the voters in Uruguay, which is struggling to maintain its democracy almost three years after the end of military rule.

The military formally seized power in 1973, although by that time the guerrillas had been contained. International human rights groups say that as many as 50,000 people were jailed and that many tortured in the 12 years of military rule. The military and the police were locked in a battle to repress Marxist urban guerrillas known as the Tupamaros.

### Drug Testing at U.S. Agency Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government has won a major victory in extending random drug testing to a large number of its civilian workers by a court decision backing such tests for thousands of Transportation Department workers, most of them involved in aviation safety.

A federal judge on Wednesday upheld the department's random drug testing of an estimated 30,000 employees with safety responsibilities, saying the department's testing program is reasonable. However, opponents vowed to appeal the decision.

Among the jobs included in the testing program are air traffic controllers, Federal Aviation Administration pilots, security specialists, aviation inspectors, drug enforcement personnel, railroad safety inspectors and any employee with a security clearance.

### Harare Dissolves Pro-Nkomo Councils

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (AP) — In a further crackdown on Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, the government has dissolved six district councils controlled by the opposition in Matabeleland Province, saying that the 104 councils had links to armed rebels.

The government already had banned political rallies by Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and had ordered its offices closed nationwide. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was quoted Wednesday by the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency as saying the closure of the offices was a temporary measure to aid police investigating reports that officials of the party were linked to dissidents.

The rural and urban development minister, Enos Chikwore, announced the dissolution of the councils on Wednesday in Bulawayo, the administrative capital of Matabeleland Province.

### Pope Opens Synod on Role of Women

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II opened a global synod of bishops Thursday to discuss the role of women in the Roman Catholic Church and the duty of lay people to uphold Catholic doctrine in public life.

"We nourish a profound esteem for our lay brothers and sisters," John Paul said in his homily during a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica that formally opened the month-long assembly of 232 bishops from around the world.

The synod, a consultative body that meets every three years to advise the pope on various issues, was called to examine the role of laity in church and society.

### Reagan Rejects Hunt for Communists

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House denied Thursday that President Ronald Reagan advocated reconstituting the congressional committee on subversion of the McCarthy era, even though the president suggested there is growing communist influence in Congress and in the news media.

In an interview with The Washington Times, Mr. Reagan said he heard some Americans had dropped their guard against subversion. "There is a disinformation campaign, know, worldwide," the president said, "and that disinformation is very sophisticated and is very successful, including with a great many in the media and the press in America."

### For the Record

VANUATU expelled the French ambassador, Henri Crepin-Leblond, on Thursday for allegedly interfering in its internal affairs, the Australian Associated Press reported. He was accused of having given "substantial financial assistance" to opposition parties in the Pacific nation. (AP)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Cairo Metro Opens to Passengers

CAIRO (Reuters) — Cairo's new Metro, the first underground railroad in Africa and the Middle East, opened for passengers on Thursday and, amid the confusion, most liked the ride.

But, in a city whose 12 million inhabitants do not form lines if they can help it, travelers did not take easily to lining up for tickets. People crowded at ticket barriers to see how commuters, who normally struggle through traffic jams to get to work, fared on the new, French-built system.

Tickets, at 25 or 50 piastres depending on distance, are higher than those on Cairo's buses. One-month season tickets for civil servants and soldiers cost five to nine pounds (\$2-\$4). Smokers on the platforms will be fined 20 pounds; litterbugs 10 pounds and fare-evaders two pounds.

Direct flights between Moscow and New York will start next May. Tass news agency reported on Thursday, an agreement between the Soviet airline Aeroflot and the American carrier Pan Am meant three hours would be cut from flying time between the two cities, it said. (Reuters)

#### PRINCE: Rising Son for 53 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Princess Michiko

to cut short a visit

to the United States that is to begin Saturday. Instead of a cross-country journey of 17 days, they will confine themselves to eight days in Boston, Washington and New York.

Yes, it was too bad that they could not keep their original plans, the crown prince and princess told U.S. reporters who were invited this week to their Toga Palace, a mile (1.6 kilometers) from the Imperial Palace.

As they chatted, they were surrounded by government bureaucrats of various pinstripes. Shepherded to and fro by chamberlains, they looked like glass-encased butterflies.

Most Japanese seem to like it that way, although now and again there are wistful musings about how it would be nice if Japan's royalty could be a bit more outgoing and dynamic, like Britain's. But the Japanese also recognize that contrasts between the two celebrated monarchies, while perhaps inevitable, are also pointless.

Akihito could not be more different from the Prince of Wales if he tried. He stands 5 feet 5 inches (1.65 meters) and, despite ample skills as a tennis player and horseman, has an almost boorish manner. He is, in fact, an accomplished ichthyologist, specializing in the classification of a spiny-finned fish called the goby, and has published 24 papers on the subject.

Future breaks with tradition are likely, but the pace may be slow. In overwhelming numbers, Japanese say in polls that they want the emperor to remain as he is defined in their postwar Constitution, as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people.

## U.K. Labor Backs Anti-Nuclear Goals But Rejects Calls for Disarmament

Reuters

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's opposition Labor Party, split over military policy, reaffirmed a commitment to non-nuclear defense on Thursday but firmly rejected calls for immediate British disarmament should it win power.

In a rebuff to left-wing extremists and ban-the-bomb campaigners, delegates also rejected calls for withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, giving the Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, huge support after the angriest debate of their annual conference.

Labor's military policy, widely listed as a major factor in its 1983 and 1987 election defeats, turned an otherwise subdued conference after a left-wing member of Parliament

initially, Mr. Kinnock confused his moderate supporters by insisting on the non-nuclear policy would be maintained.

Then he challenged his left-wing critics by hinting in a broadcast interview that the Trident nuclear deterrent, due to be deployed in the 1990s, might be used as a bargaining chip in disarmament talks.

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## Democrats, Assessing Damage To Dukakis, See Wider Fallout

By Paul Taylor  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Democratic political insiders differ widely about how severely the presidential campaign of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts will be damaged by the disclosure that his staff sabotaged a rival candidate and by the way he handled the episode.

But they agree that the cumulative effect of the crisis that has hit the Democratic field this year soured their party's prospects for winning the presidency next year. The candidates of Gary Hart and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat of Delaware, already have been destroyed.

"It's like a bad dream that started about five months ago and hasn't ended yet," said Robert Beckel, 1984 campaign manager for Walter F. Mondale. "We keep saying these are isolated incidents, but you can't have this much bad news in such a short time and there not be a fallout."

Andrew Kohut, president of the Gallup Poll, said: "In the public mind, running a campaign becomes a metaphor for running a government. The problem is that these kind of episodes reinforce the impression in the public's mind that Democrats can't manage things."

A surviving 1988 campaign messenger, who asked not to be identified, said that "it takes the steam issue away from us."

Several observers said they viewed Wednesday's disclosures as a grave wound to the Dukakis campaign because they went to the heart of the two qualities he has built his reputation on — competence and integrity.

"The damage is hard to measure, but Dukakis's problem is that his campaign theme is management and innocence, and here's a guilty campaign that's out of control," said Robert Squier, a Democratic campaign consultant.

He added that Governor Dukakis made matters worse by not making a clean break with his campaign manager, John Sasso, once he learned that Mr. Sasso had put together the "attack video" that led to the undoing of Senator Biden's campaign.

"It would have been better if it hadn't been so wobbly," he said.

"He should have just fired him."

David Garth, a New York-based Democratic consultant, said: "It may not be obvious over but it's going to be. I don't think you survive this kind of thing in the current climate. If the press forced out Joe Biden, the press is going to force out the guy who did it to Biden. Even though Dukakis says he didn't do it himself, it happened on his watch."

Others said, however, that the initial act of sabotage was not likely to be judged too harshly because it was not a bona fide dirty trick but rather fell into a gray area of trifling in negative information.

The regrettable incident over the Biden videotape needs to be kept in perspective," said the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr. "As far as I can tell, no one charged one campaign with lying or spreading false information about another."

Robert Neuman, an aide to Representative Morris Udall, Democrat of Arizona, said: "I don't think this will have a serious lingering effect on Dukakis. Among campaigns it is recognized that politics ain't beanbag, and there is even some respect for those who play hardball."

Ted Van Dyk, a veteran party activist who had been a Hart adviser, said: "Dukakis will be unharmed. He dealt with it in 24 hours, and

there was no attempt to hide it." Senator Biden sidestepped the controversy.

"What's done is done," he said. "As I said last week, it's time for me to move on."

While many in Washington said Mr. Sasso's biggest mistake was not the preparation of the attack video, but the subsequent cover-up, activists in Iowa, scene of the nation's first caucuses, on Feb. 8, took a far sterner view.

"The standards of fair play are higher in Iowa than elsewhere," said the Iowa attorney general, Tom Miller, a supporter of the Democratic presidential hopeful, Bruce Babbitt. "In some places an attack video is an expected part of the political process. Here, Democrats frown on negative campaigning. Our standards are simply dif-

ferent than in Massachusetts, New York or California."

Several insiders said that the most severe damage to Governor Dukakis will come not from public reaction, but from the loss of Mr. Sasso, his right-hand man, and Paul Tully, his staffer with the deepest background in presidential campaigning.

Mr. Beckel said that, like Senator Biden, Governor Dukakis is handicapped because the public does not really know him yet and this flap will be part of his introduction.

"The timing could not be worse," Mr. Beckel said. "Here is a guy with a lot of momentum, who's raised a ton of money, and it seemed like he had an open field ahead of him. This is a fast way to slow that down."



Governor Michael Dukakis after his side's resignation.

## Antarctic Ozone Shield Is Thinnest Ever

By Philip Shabecoff  
*New York Times Service*

**GREENBELT**, Maryland — The ozone shield over Antarctica dwindled last month to the lowest level since measurements began more than a decade ago, researchers have reported.

The preliminary findings of their expedition indicate that both man-made chemicals and the extreme weather conditions at the South Pole are responsible for the depletion.

The shield protects the Earth's surface from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun, which can cause skin cancer and other health problems in humans.

Scientists already concerned that the buildup of certain chemicals is thinning the ozone layer worldwide, have become increasingly alarmed by the discovery of a drastic seasonal depletion of the layer over Antarctica.

The depletion occurs each year in the Antarctic springtime.

Between mid-August and mid-September this year, the expedition found, the ozone at an altitude of 11 miles (18 kilometers) had been reduced by 50 percent. Last year the ozone level had been reduced by 40 percent.

Leaders of the expedition cautioned, however, that because the causes of the Antarctic ozone hole are still not fully understood, it would be premature to draw any global conclusions based on this finding.

When the leaders of 46 nations agreed in Montreal on Sept. 16 to limit and later reduce use of chlorofluorocarbons and halons, industrial chemicals that destroy ozone in the upper atmosphere, they left open the possibility of additional action if new information suggested that the problem was more severe than they had thought.

But the leaders of the expedition cautioned Wednesday against any such conclusions at this time.

Robert Watson, the chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's ozone project, said the data collected by the expedition were, inadequate "for national or international policy-making." The expedition was financed by NASA, the National Science Foundation and the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

At a news conference at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Mr. Watson and Dan Abizaid of the atmospheric agency said that more time and more research were required.

Information collected by the expedition, however, strongly supports the view that chlorofluorocarbons are a key factor in the

destruction of atmospheric ozone. The chemicals are widely used in refrigerants, foams, aerosols, packaging and other products.

F. Sherwood Rowland, a scientist at the University of California who in the early 1970s first proposed the theory that the chemicals could destroy the ozone layer, said in an interview Wednesday that a key finding of the expedition was high levels of active chlorine in the Antarctic atmosphere.

"This confirms with lots of details that chlorine is very much involved," Mr. Rowland said.

The extreme cold of Antarctica, which is the most frigid place on

Earth, seems to be accelerating atmospheric changes that are occurring far more slowly elsewhere, Mr. Albritton said.

Moreover, the researchers believe that chlorofluorocarbons "are having a role in the destruction of ozone at all latitudes," he said.

In temperate zones, he added, the destruction seems to take place at high latitudes, largely from about 15 to 18 miles from the Earth's surface, while in the Arctic it takes place at an altitude of 9 to 12 miles.

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Earth, seems to be accelerating atmospheric changes that are occurring far more slowly elsewhere, Mr. Albritton said.

The scientists theorized that the ozone hole appears in the spring because, as the sun appears after the dark Antarctic winter, chlorine adhering to ice crystals in the atmosphere is converted by the sunlight from passive to active molecules, which then react with and destroy the ozone.

Mr. Albritton noted that the South Pole is colder than the North Pole and that the air there does not circulate as much.

[A rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, said Thursday that the contras would ignore the cease-fire, Reuters reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.]

"We greeted this accord with joy and with doubts," Carlos Huembes, president of a coalition of opposition labor and business groups and political parties, said at a press conference this week. "Today, we still have more doubts than joy."

Nicaraguans have done more than any other Central American nation to move toward full compliance by Nov. 7, when the accord is to go into effect.

It gave permission for the opposition newspaper *La Prensa* to reopen, ended censorship, named a conservative, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, to head a National Reconciliation Commission created under the accord and announced that its troops would observe partial, localized cease-fires to facilitate the commission's work.

But for the opposition, cowed by years of harassment, the going is rocky.

On Sept. 24, Erick Ramirez, president of the opposition Social Christian Party, marched noisy through the streets of Managua to celebrate the party's 30th anniversary. The government did not interfere.

## Managua's Foes Guardedly Test Limits of Regional Peace Plan

By Julia Preston  
*Washington Post Service*

**MANAGUA** — With five weeks to go before the deadline of the Central American peace plan, opponents of Nicaragua's governing Sandinists are cautiously promoting and testing it.

The discussions sparked by the plan, which calls for full political freedom in the five Central American countries that signed the accord, are the liveliest heard here in three years, according to Sandinist officials, opposition leaders and other residents.

It remains far from certain, however, whether the plan will bring peace to Nicaragua, or even a lasting increase in political freedoms.

Nicaraguans should not lean toward passive defeatism; we should do everything we can to see the terms of the accord met," Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishops said in a pastoral letter issued Sept. 17.

The peace plan was signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by the leaders of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras. It calls for a cease-fire, talks between governments and unarmed opposition groups in each country and an end to outside aid to insurgents.

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## Ortega Sets Cease-Fire In 3 Zones

*The Associated Press*

**MANAGUA** — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has announced that a monthlong, unilateral cease-fire in the government's war against U.S.-backed rebels will begin Wednesday in three of Nicaragua's most embattled provinces.

Nicaraguans will withdraw its regular troops from the three zones before the Nov. 7 deadline for a regional peace plan in order to "prevent bloodshed" and move gradually toward the nationwide cease-fire required by the accord, Mr. Ortega said.

This would be the first formal hiatus in the hostilities since rebel guerrillas known as contras, began fighting the government in 1981.

The zones are in Nueva Segovia and Jinotega Provinces in the north and Zelaya Province in the south, covering a total area of 550 square miles (1,420 square kilometers). Army troops operating there are to be pulled back starting Wednesday to towns on the edge of the zones.

[A rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, said Thursday that the contras would ignore the cease-fire, Reuters reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.]

"Our forces have orders to continue fighting," Mr. Matamoros said. He contended the truce was a propaganda maneuver designed for political gain.]

of 20 Social Christian political prisoners. But Mr. Ramirez said the Sandinist authorities informed him the other 12 were no longer in that prison and refused to tell relatives where the prisoners were.

On Sunday, 3,000 sympathizers of the Social Christian Party marched noisy through the streets of Managua to celebrate the party's 30th anniversary. The government did not interfere.

Chile's principal university since the military government of General Pinochet came to power 14 years ago.

The demonstrations began with students chaining themselves to university fences and statues and grew to include the tearing down and burning of the large wooden doors of the theater and the burning of a bus.

The police used tear gas and water cannon against several demonstrators, including one last Friday night in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Police officials said the shooting of the music student, María Paz Santibáñez, was accidental and occurred when Corporal Orlando Tomás Sotomayor was surrounded by 100 or more students.

But various anti-government news organizations said there were many witnesses who asserted that the policeman fired at Ms. Paz before the students surrounded him.

All of the dismissed professors were leaders of an organization of academics identified with the political opposition to the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The Russians have protested the order in several UN committees, but they have not threatened to disobey it.

The incident in front of the theater was the most serious confrontation since a new university rector was named in mid-August. The dispute has arisen over government efforts to reduce state financing and dismiss some faculty members.

Almost as soon as Mr. Federici was appointed rector — he was not among the three candidates recommended by the faculty — the university deans began to demand his resignation.

At the same time, Mr. Federici began to dismiss people, including four deans and 35 professors. He cited finances as the primary reason for dismissing the professors. The reasons for the dismissals of the deans were less clear.

**Santiago Dismissals Spark Uproar**

By Shirley Christian  
*New York Times Service*

This led to charges that those dismissals were made on political grounds.

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Jose Luis Federici, a business executive, economics professor, and former cabinet minister, is the first civilian to be named rector of

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## An Oil Embargo Matters

The U.S. Senate was right to vote unanimously to bar imports of Iranian oil. At the same time, it should be understood that an oil embargo — even one supported by U.S. allies — will not have much effect on Iran's ability to sell oil and buy arms. The embargo will simply mean slightly less profit for Iran and slightly higher costs for America. Still, the message that the U.S. embargo sends to Tehran is worth the price.

The Senate acted after a report in The Washington Post called attention to the fact that in July, Iran had become the nation's second-largest supplier of oil. All told, the United States has purchased \$300 million worth of Iranian oil this year, \$30 million more than in all of 1986.

It is not hard to guess why. When the tanker war in the Gulf heated up this summer, most big oil companies sought to increase their inventories. Much of the oil supplied by the major exporters is committed months in advance to specific buyers. But Iran trades most of its oil on the day-to-day "spot" market, and thus accounted for a disproportionate share of the extra sales.

That does not mean that a U.S. ban on Iranian imports would have reduced Iran's oil revenues very much. If American companies had not purchased the oil, others

would have. The price would have been a bit lower, since other bidders would presumably have found the shipments less well matched by distance to market or specific chemical refining needs. The difference would have amounted to pennies a barrel for Iran — at most a few million dollars for a country that exports 50 to 75 million barrels a month.

A total embargo on purchases from Iran could make a big difference — if it could be enforced. Crude oil, famously fungible, is very difficult to track en route to the refinery. South Africa, for example, has never had much difficulty finding suppliers willing to ignore principle for a few dollars a barrel. Thus, without a military blockade, the best one could expect from an agreement to boycott Iran would be a 10 to 20 percent cut in Iranian export revenues.

Then why bother with an import ban? Because symbols can matter. Carrying on business as usual while American ships are threatened by Iranian mines muddies the message to the Gulf states. If Americans won't pay a few extra pennies a barrel for oil, why should anyone believe that the United States will make real sacrifices to deter Iranian expansionism?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Choice for UNESCO

The distinct possibility now exists that Amadou Matar M'Bow, the Senegalese who more than anyone brought UNESCO to its current low state, may shortly be in a position to administer the coup de grace. Widely identified with the politicizing and the mismanagement of UNESCO, he had said he would not run for a third term as director-general, but he is. If he is re-elected, the number of nations following the United States and Britain out the door will grow, and UNESCO will face terminal drains of funds, prestige and usefulness.

The 50 members of UNESCO's executive board meet in Paris next week to nominate a candidate for later confirmation by the full membership. Mr. M'Bow, playing on African regional sentiment and using the power of patronage, appears to have 18 to 20 votes — short of the necessary majority. Somewhat fewer votes are claimed by Foreign Minister Sabahzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, who is well known in diplomatic life but whose military past lowers his standing in Latin America and elsewhere. The dark horse is Federico Mayor Zaragoza, a Spanish biochemist and former education minister whose advantage and disadvantage is that he is served as Mr. M'Bow's deputy.

The M'Bow candidacy rides on the reluc-

tance of many nations to allow even bald evidence of unfairness to interfere with blocking M'Bow. Still, an alternative is possible. To counter the M'Bow early-ballot strategy, the Europeans (and Japan) now seek to have the executive board stretch out the balloting and to open the contest to candidates who might come in if no announced candidate got an early majority. They have in mind Enrique Iglesias, a development economist of world standing who is Uruguay's foreign minister. He reportedly feels that to have to employ the divisive and often sordid tactics of bloc politics to win the post would make it not worth winning. But there is reason to believe he would consider a consensus draft.

Whether UNESCO can ever reform itself to the point that the United States would contemplate rejoicing is a question that engages few Americans these days, certainly not many in the Reagan administration. The Congress is unwilling to pay in full even for UN activities of which it approves. But the necessary prior question is whether UNESCO's Third World members have any serious intent to save it in order to help recreate the international culture of the mind that was the organization's founding inspiration. The voting for director-general will tell.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Baker Is Still Right

Putting heavy emphasis on economic growth, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker urges the world to stick to its present strategy for managing Latin America's debts. Growth is the key to this debate. Some Latin countries say they need sweeping reductions in their debt to enable their economies to grow. Mr. Baker responds that most of these countries are now getting along pretty well and any debt reduction would threaten their future development. The evidence supports Mr. Baker.

Among the Third World's biggest debtor countries, growth now averages about 3.7 percent a year, a good deal higher than in America. And their export earnings are rising. But if their goal is continued growth, the debts must be handled in ways that preserve these countries' access to international trade and finance. That is how countries get rich. Mr. Baker did not need to point out that many Latin countries have experimented with economic isolationism and import substitution, thereby enriching a few people but only at the expense of their countries and their fellow citizens.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cement the Partnership

The United States and Canada have only a few days to make history. Monday is the deadline for agreement to meld the world's largest trading partnership into a zone of free trade. Success or failure will shape both countries' economic development and North America's role in the global economy.

There is a way to capture that moment: Prime Minister Mulroney and President Reagan must step in personally and direct their negotiators to find compromises. Neither side expects or wants completely free trade, nor does either desire to dissipate the momentum toward that goal. But by Monday, the administration must notify Congress that it has a deal or is close. If not, its negotiating authority evaporates.

Mr. Mulroney proposed the pact in 1985 to guarantee Canadians better access to the world's largest economy. Mr. Reagan endorsed it because the United States needs Canada's natural resources and its markets.

Canada walked out last week after 18 months of negotiation. The issue was its demand for firm rules to settle disputes. Ottawa reasonably wants a reliable shield against U.S. protectionists. Washington has legitimate concerns, too. Canadians resist negotiating on taxes and subsidies affecting trade. Ottawa also seeks to preserve Canada's

an culture — like its own publishers of books and magazines. And it wants no change in the existing free-trade pact on cars.

U.S.-Canadian trade totaled about \$125 billion last year. Each is the other's best customer by far. Canada buys one-fifth of U.S. exports — as much as all 12 nations of the European Community and twice as much as Japan. The United States buys three-quarters of Canada's exports: a third of U.S. foreign investment is in Canada.

But the two nations are hardly equal, and there's the rub. Canada, while eager to win more of the U.S. market, fears being overwhelmed by its giant neighbor. And some American industries, like lumber, want to beat Canadian competition. Protectionists pressing to limit concessions have, as usual, turned on more heat than the industries that stand to gain from wider trade. And both countries' leaders are weaker politically than when they launched this grand design.

The resistance to Iran is formidable. It threatens the improved relations that the president and the prime minister have fostered. If they are to preserve what they have gained and set their nations on an even more promising path, they must reach for agreement quickly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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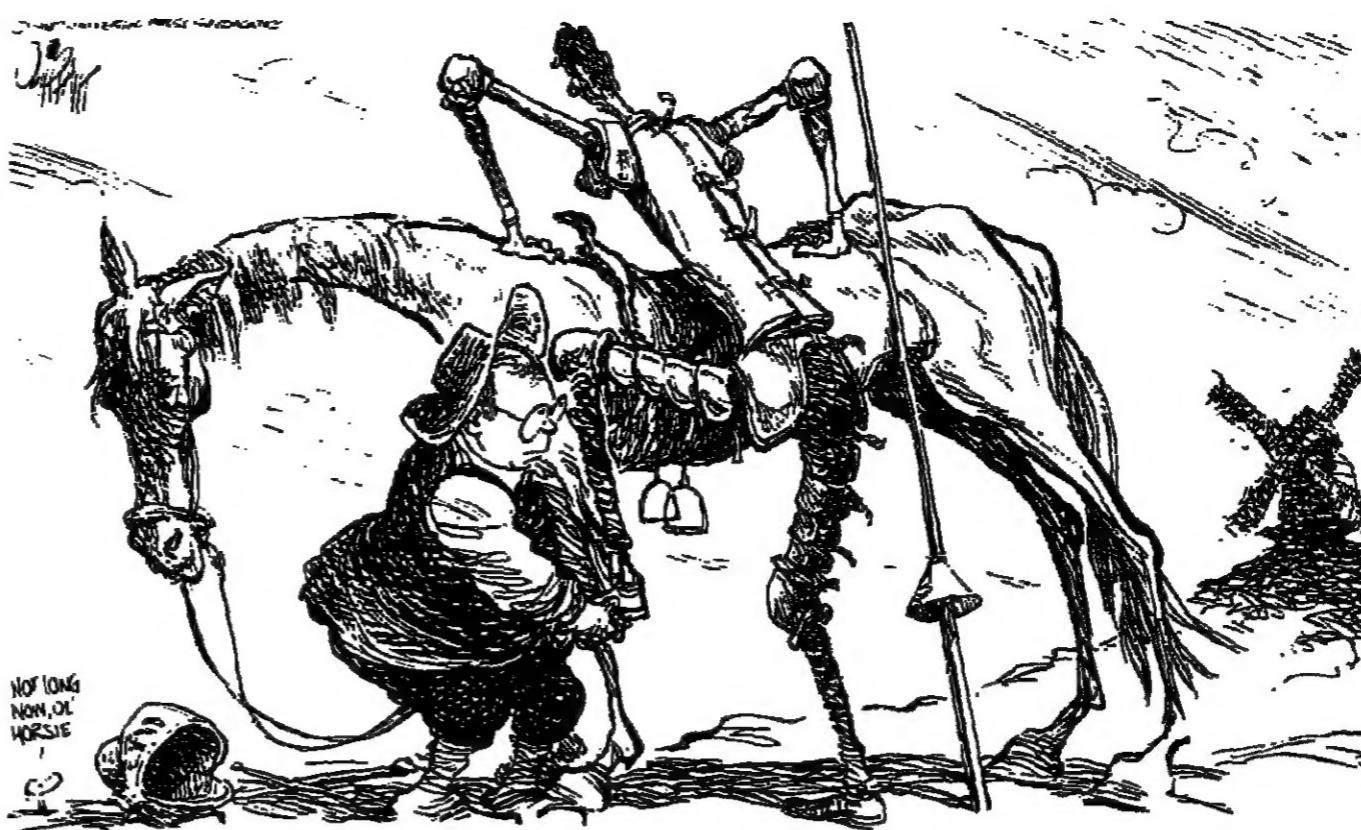
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# OPINION



## Glasnost: Doubt the Russians, but Work With Them

By Nicholas Daniloff

**C**HESTER, Vermont — The United States and the Soviet Union are on the verge of a potentially major improvement in their relations and so far no disastrous incident — like last year's Zakharov-Daniloff affair — has erupted to spoil the momentum. Let us hope none will.

Both superpowers have something to gain by concluding a verifiable agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles and then negotiating other curbs on conventional forces, nuclear testing and strategic missiles.

Yet questions will remain: Can the Russians be trusted? Have they really changed under Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost"? Have they suddenly become more open, more honest?

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is making a radical effort to identify its many domestic problems and find modern, less ideological solutions. How successful it will be is yet to be seen. So far, glasnost has done little to improve the economy and the overall living standard.

A broad, the Kremlin is engaged in a high-powered effort to persuade the West that Mr. Gorbachev's leadership is more flexible and straightforward than that of his predecessors.

In late August, I was invited to attend an unusual Soviet-American conference at Chautauqua, New York. The last thing I wanted to do at that time was come face to face with 240 top officials from a country that had given me some of the worst weeks of my life. A year had passed since the KGB took me hostage to obtain the release of its spy, Gennadi Zakharov, arrested in New York on Aug. 23, 1986, by the FBI. I am still bitter about being made persona non grata in a country that I have spent most of my professional career covering. But I cannot live in bitterness forever.

In the end, I decided to go. If anyone would feel awkward, it should be the Russians, not me. Imagine my surprise, then, when Leonid Dobrokhonov of the Communist Party's Central Committee complimented me on my coverage of the Soviet Union. I was even more taken aback when he expressed the hope that I would continue to write on Soviet-American affairs.

It was an Alice-through-the-looking-glass encounter. Prior to glasnost, other American journalists in Moscow and I were attacked for being overly critical and hostile. Now, the Soviet press is criticizing some of the very things that we were upbraided for reporting.

Important signs of change cannot be denied:

• Mr. Gorbachev ended the bitter exile in Gorky of Andrei Sakharov, which had become a cause célèbre in the West and troubled many Soviet intellectuals as well.

• He is trying to maneuver the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan, although he still is not ready to pay the full price demanded by the West: return to the status quo ante.

• The Soviet Union has allowed a congressional delegation to make an extraordinary visit to the secret and controversial Krasnoyarsk radar station, which U.S. officials believe violates the SALT-2 arms control agreement.

world's economy. The situation is so grave, as even the Soviet military concedes, that priority allocations of resources are no longer enough to keep its equipment on a par with the West's. The general staff knows that the Soviet economy as a whole must be reformed.

The Soviet Union is going through a perilous transition that is likely to make everyone but the most self-confident Soviet politicians feel insecure. Bureaucrats who execute orders know they are in danger of being removed. Military leaders know they are under scrutiny while carrying the responsibility of defending the nation (as in the case of Matildine Rust, the young West German who flew a plane to Red Square, showed). Economic planners are being forced into uncharted waters. Ideologues are being told by Mr. Gorbachev and his aides that Marx, and possibly even Lenin, were not always right.

An insecure nation takes risks only after deep calculations. It has good reason to want to conclude arms deals with the United States. Americans have their own reasons to join in.

We should move ahead in this new and, one hopes, productive Soviet-American dialogue. We should deal with each other seriously, with our insults and with mutual respect. But Americans should never delude themselves that glasnost has reformed the adversary or liquidated its impious practice of using deceit and bluff to make up for chinks in its armor.

The writer, an leave from U.S. News & World Report, is writing a book about the Soviet Union. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Glasnost: A True Test Is How the Jews Are Treated

**A**S glasnost unfolds, the Kremlin's treatment of Jews, the Soviet Union's most Westernized community, may serve as an early indicator of its future policy toward the West.

A struggle between two perceptions of glasnost is under way. On the one hand, there are the pro-Western forces; on the other, ultranationalists who, once dormant, are trying to gain ground during the current period of ideological instability.

Jewish issues lie in the forefront of the general political debate. Such recent events as the exhibition of paintings by Marc Chagall at the Pushkin Museum; a sudden "discovery" of a Soviet Jewish war heroine hanged by the Nazis; and a reception given to Pamyat, an anti-Semitic organization, at Moscow City Hall represent muscle-flexing by proponents

of the competing ideologies. Jewish emigration has become synonymous with human rights, a largely Western concept. But Mikhail Gorbachev's policy toward Jews should not be judged solely by emigration statistics.

Jews' right to emigrate should remain on the West's agenda, but what does glasnost have to offer Jews who stay? Both new opportunities and new dangers seem in store for them.

Soviet leaders have long seen Jews as Western fifth columnists, because most of their brethren lived in the West. Any Jewish life in the Soviet Union inevitably would mean links with foreign communities. Anti-Semitism became as intrinsic to Moscow's own "document of containment" as Berlin Wall.

Soviet Jews would like their children to have a fair chance for university study, to be able to vacation in Israel and even settle there with an option to return. They would like unhindered opportunities to study their heritage. They need free contacts with the rest of the world.

Today's Soviet Union has a long way to go to achieve this ideal. It seems as impossible as making the economy efficient, official accountable to the public, health care modern and people happy. Yet Mr. Gorbachev says these are his goals.

He can find the recipe for such magic only in the West. His success and political survival directly depend on how fast he can import Western ways.

To the extent that he intends to Westernize the Soviet Union, Jews will benefit from reforms.

— Alexander Goldfarb, a Soviet Jewish activist who emigrated to the West in 1975, writing in The New York Times.

through. And so, no withdrawal. But if a UN cease-fire does not emerge soon, the United States should instead nationalize the international mess in the Gulf. It should propose (in addition to arms sanctions) that the United Nations take over minesweeping and escorting. In short, naval rather than merchant vessels should be reflagged. And escorts should be offered to all merchant shipping.

Washington would have been well advised last June, however, if it had followed Balthasar Gracian, a shrewd 17th century Jesuit, who had it right:

"The greatest foresight," he wrote, "consists in determining beforehand the time of trouble — we must not put off thought till we are up to the chin in the mire."

The writer is a consultant in residence at Resources for the Future, a public-policy and research organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Strike in Spain

**M**ADRID — As a forerunner of a general strike, inspired by the Socialists to paralyze the national life of Spain, with a vast revolutionary plot behind it, all railway employees in Madrid will walk out at one o'clock tomorrow morning [Oct. 2]. Official notification was served upon the Civil Governor. At almost the same time the railway employees throughout the provinces also will quit work. The Government is taking energetic steps to resist the movement. Much indignation prevails, especially among the "bourgeoisie," over the decision to strike.

As for Iraq, Washington has already failed to persuade Baghdad to halt its attacks: Kuwait and Saudi Arabia probably now see Iraq as their surrogate in bringing Iraq to heel.

Alas, America is engaged in the Gulf at great cost and risk but with virtually no leverage over the principals or even the supporting cast.

In Vietnam, Americans discovered

### 1937: Palestine Arrests

**J**ERUSALEM — Following the recent resurgence of terrorism in Palestine, culminating in the murder of two British police officers, the British authorities today [Oct. 1] ordered the removal from office of the Grand Mufti and four other Arab leaders who are to be deported. On the roll, against whom warrants have been issued, Hussein Khalidi, Mayor of Jerusalem, and Fuad Saba, secretary of the Arab Committee, whose dissolution has also been decreed, have been arrested. The other two, Ahmad Hilmi Pasha, treasurer of the Arab Bank, and Jamal Hussein, one of the most noted agitators, are at large. The Grand Mufti is believed to be taking refuge in the Mosque of Omar. The Grand Mufti is the religious and civil head of the Palestinian Arabs.

## OPINION

**'From the Hill, Refreshingly, A Lesson in Judicial Process**

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Twice, during the hearings on the Bork nomination, foreign visitors remarked to me that they found the process deeply impressive. Watching the Senate Judiciary Committee at work, one said, he understood that the American system was "regarding its openness."

For Americans, too, the hearings have been remarkable. They have instructed citizens on the court and the Constitution. They have confounded the cynical view that everyone in Washington has base political motives.

Yes, there were members of the committee who seemed interested only

**Though judges strive to be dispassionate, they aren't adding machines.**

in scoring points for or against Judge Bork. But a good many senators were intent on exploring real issues with him and the other witnesses, trying to understand the way judges interpret fundamental U.S. law.

One myth should have been permanently disposed of in these last weeks. That is the notion that there is some simple, mechanical way for judges to read the Constitution, a formula that allows them to avoid any exercise of judgment in applying that 200-year-old document to contemporary facts.

The reality is that all judges, including Robert Bork, necessarily weigh history and consequences and competing interests when they interpret the great clauses of the Constitution. The point came out interestingly in an exchange between Judge Bork and Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Specter quoted an opinion of Judge Bork's taking an expansive view of presidential power and saying that the Constitution's "vague" definition of executive powers left room for their "organic development." Why was not the same thing true of the Bill of Rights? Mr. Specter asked. Why not organic development for liberty? Why only organic development for executive power?

Judge Bork did not give a direct answer. But it was clear enough that the theory with which he is associated, that judges should look to the "original intent" of those who framed the Constitution, does not begin to solve the concrete cases brought to courts. Judges cannot escape judgment.

A fascinating contribution came from offstage during the hearings. Judge Richard Posner of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who is often compared with Judge Bork as an outstanding judicial conservative, wrote a piece for The New Republic savaging

the theory of "strict constructionism." The idea is that "legislators make the law," Judge Posner wrote, while judges merely "find and apply it" without weighing the consequences. Then he said: "There never has been a time when the courts of the United States, state or federal, behaved consistently in accordance with this idea. Nor could they."

Courts, Judge Posner wrote, "have to weigh policy considerations" even in deciding private rights. Should an heir who murders his benefactor have a right to inherit? If a locomotive sparks sets a field on fire, should the railroad or the farmer bear the cost? "Such questions," he said, "cannot be considered sensitively without considering the social consequences." And that is even truer in reading the Constitution.

Judge Posner was maintaining what the school of legal realists said two generations ago: that judges, though they strive for dispassion, inescapably bring to decisions their built-in assumptions. They are not adding machines.

That is why senators were so intent on exploring how Judge Bork would approach the job of a Supreme Court justice. That is why they pressed him so hard on his criticism of the court's past decisions, and on his changes of position during the hearings — 20 such changes, by one count. They, and all Americans, know that it matters who sits on that court.

One compelling illustration in the hearings was the question of privacy. Judge Bork said that judges should enforce only those values put in the Constitution by the framers, and privacy was not mentioned. But he conceded that specific provisions of the Bill of Rights protected aspects of privacy: the guarantees against unreasonable searches, for example. So a judge who does not see that value there, or who gives it grudging recognition, is making his own choice.

The hearings had their troubling side. To see senators trying to extract what amounted to commitments from a Supreme Court nominee made an uncomfortable; I prefer the old tradition of nominees refusing to discuss particulars. But in this case the ideological purpose of the nomination was so clear, and Judge Bork's past positions so provocative, that there was no choice. And in the process all Americans were educated.

*The New York Times.*

**Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.**

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****If the U.S. Cannot Give More, It Should Give More Widely**

In response to "West Rejects Third World Aid Drive" (Sept. 12):

As a long-time America watcher and adviser to Third World governments, may I express my sympathy for the U.S. position that sees little link between disarmament and foreign aid.

America has spent close to \$1 trillion on defense in the past four years. But it may need most of the savings that result in the short term from disarmament agreements to take care of the welfare of its own disadvantaged minorities. For example, billions of dollars will be needed annually to aid the millions of Americans reported to go partly hungry; to care for AIDS victims; screen risk groups and combat the disease; and to remove deficiencies in the schools, especially in poor districts.

The report imputes that the book is neither authentic nor exclusive. However, as Leonid Petrov, spokesman at the Soviet Embassy in Austria, said, the book was approved by the Kremlin in the form in which it has been published. It presents the points of view and goals that Mr. Gorbachev has articulated from the time he became general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in 1985 until the summer of 1987. We have never asserted anything else, and we certainly have never claimed that the Austrian journalist Herbert Steiner conducted interviews with Mr. Gorbachev.

The project did not come by way of the Austrian government, which has nothing to do with the book. With respect to the United States, the Austrian publishing

house Verlag Oric simply asked the Austrian trade commissioner in the United States to name an agent who might be interested in offering American rights.

As to the claims that Scott Meredith, the literary agent for the book in the United States, is quoted as making, to our knowledge there has never been agreement as to a series of interviews with Mr. Gorbachev. The book is based on material from Mr. Gorbachev's speeches, interviews and statements. The author is therefore Mr. Gorbachev, and the Kremlin gave its consent to that.

Cultural Revolution, a period that made Stalin's purge of the 1930s seem tame by comparison. Fifteen years later, the West and the Chinese are reaping the benefits of that deal. All we have to lose by dealing with the Russians are the chains of a senile ideology.

**PETER HOPPMANN.**  
Chengdu, China.

**Troubled, But Still There**

Regarding "Commune's Violence, Drugs Test Dame's Tolerance" (Sept. 15):

Having lived in Copenhagen's "Free State of Christians" for four years, I was shocked to read that the drug pushers have become overtly racist. Nevertheless,

I wish to make two comments. First, Christians has indeed been used as a "social garbage can," so much so that in 1979 we were compelled to throw out the hard-drug pushers and junkies whom Danish officialdom kept on sending to Christians. Second, the death of Christians' dream has been foretold over and over again, but it is still there.

**JEAN-MANUEL TRAIMOND.**  
Paris.

**Steyn Said It First**

Senator Joseph Biden is a plagiarist. So was Churchill. His often used exhortation "All will come right" was taken from Martinus Steyn, the president of Orange Free State during the Boer War, as Martin Gilbert notes in his book "Winston Churchill: Finest Hour, Nineteen Thirty-Nine to Nineteen Forty-One."

**JAMES G. DEFARES.**  
Bloemendaal, Netherlands.

the baffling alchemy in which beauty has been catalyzed by vice.

The Italians, having forgiven U.S. insults in the interception of the Achille Lauro hijackers, are once again in their usual lassily pro-American mood. Any Tuscan city that lacks an American twin city is seeking one. Genoa has struck up a heavy romance with Baltimore, another port city. Genoa is eager to become a tourist stop and is even thinking of building a waterfront aquarium.

But one soon learns that by U.S. standards Italian local government, once nearly all, is now very nearly nothing so far as real power is concerned. Cities, regions and provinces have little or no taxing authority and essentially administer the budgets sent to them from Rome.

There came a symbolic moment in the conference: The mayor of a nearby town arose to ask how U.S. cities get their hands on land for public purposes. Merle Kearns, a county commissioner from Springfield, Ohio, explained the process of condemnation. The looks of awe and envy on Italian faces would not have been exaggerated if she had been talking about how to send men to the moon.

Yet the matter cannot be left there. Americans may have developed better tools for local government. But why then are so many U.S. cities dead, joyless places — places from which the mobile elite at least?

Florence may be a wicked old place, a bit down at the heels. And government may be largely a ceremonial ballet by figureheads. Yet I have never seen a city whose residents seem to be so happy with who they are and where they are.

Long after nightfall, even on a week-day night, the labyrinthine streets echo with daring, snorting motor bikes. People by the hundreds course up and down, walking and talking, always talking.

Italian local officials may profess to envy the powers of a commission of Dade County, Florida. But in Florence, the real danger is that somebody will get the itch to fix what is not broken. Brunelleschi's cathedral dome, one of the architectural wonders of the world for more than five centuries, still stands serenely. And one is told that the sewer system is mostly Roman, and still working. No wonder a sense of urgency is missing.

With all the karmazis driving down streets never meant for cars, with all the fine miasma of dust and gas fumes, the city of the Medici seems to be living a robust life, far from the critical list of ailing or dying cities. When the last internal combustion engine is lost in the rubble of the last instant-food joint, Florentines may still be living contentedly on the trust of their treasures.

It is enough to make you wonder if we, not they, are the real beginners at the mysterious business of making cities live and work.

*Washington Post Writers Group.*

**A Wicked, Beautiful Place — Let's Hope They Don't Fix It**

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**F**LORENCE — For me, the ambiguity of this beautiful and wicked old city was unforgettable expressed by Orson Welles, playing the drug-smuggler Harry Lime in Graham Greene's "The Third Man."

When an old friend confronts Lime with his anti-social behavior, Lime offers a ready excuse: Florence. Five centuries

**MEANWHILE**

of treachery, war and fanaticism, he says, gave the world the glories of Dante, Michelangelo and Leonardo, while 500 years of peace and brotherly love in Switzerland produced only the cuckoo clock.

Lime's excuse is, to be sure, cynical and mischievous, worthy of the worst of the Borgias. But whatever your excuse for being in Florence (mine was to witness a conference on "development" between Italian local officials and their U.S. counterparts), you cannot escape

the chain of a senile ideology.

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**JAMES G. DEFARES.**  
Bloemendaal, Netherlands.

**GENERAL NEWS****Canvas Off, Guns Firing, Gunboats Strike in Gulf**

*Reuters*

**DUBAI, United Arab Emirates** — Iran, responding to Iraqi air raids on ships carrying its oil abroad, launched a long-awaited blitz on Gulf shipping with gunboat attacks reported against three tankers within 16 hours.

Gunboats believed to be Iranian attacked the tankers late Wednesday and early Thursday as Iraq claimed yet another air strike on an Iranian vessel.

The captain of one of the tankers hit near the Iranian oil terminal of Hormuz, at the mouth of the Gulf, said the attackers, in two unmarked boats, sneaked past French and Saudi warships before opening fire.

"They had the gun covered in case, and when they arrived near the ship, they took away the canvas and fired away," the captain of the Pakistan-flagged tanker Johar said over the ship's radio.

He said the boats carried no flags or markings and after the attack headed toward the Iranian island of Qeshm.

One looked like a 60-foot (18-meter) patrol boat, he said, and the other was smaller and lower in the water.

He said the two boats approached the 80,000-ton tanker shortly after a French warship was seen astern escorting a ship, and a Soviet warship passed escorting another.

Five rockets hit the tanker's crew-accommodation area and "there was a lot of strafing by a machine gun," he added.

Iraq has claimed attacks on 12 tankers working for Iran since Sept. 21, when the U.S. Navy attacked and later sank an Iranian ship, the Iran Air, which the Americans said was dropping mines into the Gulf.

Independent shipping sources have so far confirmed eight of the Iraqi attacks.

There had been no sign of Iranian retaliation for the intensified Iraqi strikes overnight on two tankers, according to Japanese sources.

No casualties were reported in the raids, in which the ships were reportedly hit by rocket-propelled grenades and machine-guns.

The poll by the Roper Organization, published Wednesday by The Atlanta Constitution said Southern supporters of the nomination by George Bush and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, in a straw poll in Ames, Iowa, in early September.

Bush's support has been slipping every single day," an aide to a Southern Democratic senator said.

Earlier taken on a partial cargo of oil at Abu Dhabi terminal.

The second victim, the Japanese-flagged Nichiharu Maru, was strafed with machine-gun fire from five speedboats on Wednesday, the ship's owners in Tokyo said.

Officials at Nissko Shipping said that damage was minor and that the 237,586-ton tanker had left the Gulf with Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabian crude destined for Japan.

Meanwhile, Iraqi aircraft attacked a small Australian fishing boat in Iranian waters on Thursday and killed the captain, regional shipping sources said.

They said the 85-foot Shenton Bluff took a missile in the wheelhouse as it fished for shrimp under contract to the Iranian government in the southern Gulf.

The vessel operated as a joint venture between Bluff Fisheries of Australia and a United Arab Emirates company, al-Aqila.

In Baghdad, Iraq said earlier that its air force had hit an Iranian ship in the northern Gulf on Thursday, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Gulf shipping sources were not immediately able to confirm that a ship had been hit.



Crew members on the tanker Johar show damage sustained Thursday in the Gulf from a rocket-propelled grenade.

**PERES: Rejects Soviet Ties**

(Continued from Page 1)

team on for an additional three months.

Moscow and all of its East European allies except Romania broke relations with Israel after the Israeli's six-day victory over the Arabs in the 1967 war.

■ Shift Seen on PLO

**John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported earlier from New York:**

Mr. Peres has told Mr. Shultz that the Soviet Union has signaled its readiness to stop insisting that the Palestine Liberation Organization must represent the Palestinian people in any new Middle East peace talks.

Sources familiar with their meeting Wednesday quoted Mr. Peres as telling Mr. Shultz that he had been given that impression by Mr. Shultz.

The sources said the Soviet minister did not say specifically that Moscow would drop its demand for a PLO delegation. But, they said, he repeatedly alluded to the question of Palestinian representation in phraseology that seemed much closer than before to Israel and U.S. formulations.

Spain's King Juan Carlos I and his wife, Queen Sophia, were on an official visit to Los Angeles. They were unmet and were carrying on their duties as normal, a palace spokesman said in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is situated near the San Andreas fault, a fracture in the Earth's crust running the length of California. From the fault, other active but lesser faults branch out.

Dr. Lucy Jones, a geologist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, called Thursday's quake "one of the most significant" she has had in the last 50 years. It was the closest to downtown Los Angeles during that period, she said.

But scientists said it was not the catastrophic earthquake that is predicted for Southern California in the next 30 years.

California has had 50,000 earth tremors of all sizes in this century. The last big quake to hit the state registered 6.5 on the Richter scale and destroyed 100 homes in the town of Coalinga

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# LONDON

## LONDON'S PROPERTY MARKET

### Homes in a Million

**A** million pounds used to buy the earth. Now it's barely the annual salary of a City tycoon, the price tag on a 40-carat diamond, the auction reserve on a very minor painting by Degas or, if you're lucky, the cost of a quality home in central London.

"Nothing palatial, mind you," says Victoria Mitchell, residential property partner at Savills, one of the capital's leading estate agencies. "Just a stylish place in a prime location."

In fact, to buy a decent family-sized villa with garden in a favoured area like Kensington, you would have to pay from £2-£3 million. Period terraced homes in Belgravia are at the same rarified level while in Kensington Palace Gardens, mostly occupied by embassies, a private house can command £5 million. Even more has been paid for Nash mansions in Regent's Park.

There is also a whole block of apartments in the magic-million class - No 12 Avenue Road in St John's Wood. Handled exclusively by agents Anscombe & Ringland, its claim to fame is the fact that the eight flats in the project - every one different - are each selling for over £1 million, the star unit being tagged at £1.7 million. Designed for maximum light, elegance, space, comfort and convenience, all are fully air-conditioned and feature gardens, terraces, balconies or patios. Three units boast a private swimming pool with sauna and one has a gymnasium with jacuzzi. Kitchen and bathroom floors and walls are finished in ceramic or marble tiles, and entrance halls feature marble flooring. Kit-

chens are fully fitted with solid granite work surfaces, high-standard German units, complete with top-quality appliances, freezers and micro-wave ovens. Bathrooms are individually designed with whirlpool baths in all master bedrooms.

Security is guaranteed by 24-hour portage, close-circuit TV and video door panel. Residents are entitled to two bays in the underground car park.

Historically, it was the oil-rich Arabs and Iranians who first pushed up prices to the seven-figure level. The former are still significant in this market. They often have large families and an entourage and need the space that big money buys. But since the revolution in the City's financial services, international businessmen are also major buyers.

Sprightly, a unique family residence in one and quarter golden acres in Courtenay Avenue, Kenwood, is offered by Hampton & Sons at £2.25 million. This is Hampstead's most exclusive location, but you feel it would command that figure anywhere. It was designed with all principal rooms opening onto the gardens with views over Highgate golf course.

Ideal for entertaining, it features a panelled banquet hall with a catering kitchen. The drawing room measures 42 ft by 12 ft with French doors to the 25 ft conservatory. In addition to the master suite, there are seven other bedrooms and four bathrooms and a four-bedroom staff wing. An illuminated water garden with waterfall and stream embellishes the grounds and there is a 45 ft heated swimming pool with

paved patio surround. For those who are socially active, it's the last word.

At Regent's Park Lassmanns is just launching the third of a row of nine super Nash houses directly overlooking the park. These classical villas have

laid lawns and a four-person passenger lift serving the six floors. Offers in the region of £2.4 million are invited by Savills.

The same agent asks £2.65 million for Osborne House, an eight-bedroom listed Georgian freehold in South Bolton Gardens with private courtyard and parking for four cars and a one-third acre garden - rare in Chelsea. The garden of Manor Lodge in Hampstead's Vale of Health is smaller but, perhaps, prettier and creates a rus-in-urb ambience for the five-bedroom house that was built in 1780 as a hunting lodge. It's hard to believe that

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in its bucolic setting you are only ten minutes from Central London, but the price tag of £1.75 million is a good reminder.

Among the half-dozen seven-figure properties in the Aylesford portfolio are two two-bedroom flats in Chesterfield House, Mayfair, which will combine to make a superb family home with staff quarters (£1 million); a six-bedroom freehold with heated swimming pool and walled garden in Tregunter Road, Chelsea (£1.25 million); a truly spectacular, ambassadorial seven-bed, seven-bath period property in Hill Street,

Mayfair, with two tenanted mews cottages (£1.75 million); an imposing home in Wilton Crescent, Belgravia, completely refurbished and presented with magnificent entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, staff quarters, nursery kitchen, passenger lift and large roof terrace (£2.25 million).

The same price can buy a newly-built six-bedroom detached freehold in The Boltons, with an exterior totally consonant with its period Chelsea neighbours but the interior fitted with every possible contemporary convenience, including com-



8 The Boltons, London SW10. £2.75 million.

landscaped gardens and gated parking; some have indoor swimming pools. The average accommodation offers five/six bedrooms, five bathrooms, three grand reception rooms plus staff quarters. Leases are the longest available on the Crown Estate (99 years unexpired) and the demand is very international; the most recent sale at £1.3 million was to Australian mogul Robert Holmes a Court.

In Frogmore Way, Hampstead, Lassmanns offers a wide-fronted low-built detached gentleman's residence at £1.25 million freehold. The property has the aura of a country house - the superbly proportioned classical drawing room boasting three sets of full height Georgian windows. There are six bedrooms, three bathrooms, a playroom and three reception rooms, as well as a three-car garage and sec-

ter bedroom suite offers a study area as well as dressing room and his/her bathroom. There are three further bedrooms, family bathroom, shower room and sauna.

The garage can accommodate four cars. The gardens are well established and mature. The piece de resistance must surely be the stunning domed circular swimming pool - one of the most unusual pools in the world! Lassmanns invites offers about £1.75 million.

A swimming pool complex with sauna is also a feature of 4 Herbert Crescent, an imposing double-fronted Victorian house in Knightsbridge. Sympathetically interior-designed by David Hicks, it presents a master bedroom/bathroom/dressing room suite, five further bedrooms with three bathrooms, three fine reception rooms and the usual offices, staff quarters, two

Knightsbridge. The Regalian development group proved the appeal of health club facilities when it refurbished a derelict council estate in Battersea and re-launched it as The Falcons with a swimming pool and gym sauna and whirlpool spa. City executives then queued to set up home in the block which had previously been rejected by council tenants. Now Regalian automatically installs sporting facilities in all its new projects.

PointWest, erstwhile the West London air terminal building in Cromwell Road, is being converted to provide 410 luxurious apartments in what must be the capital's biggest ever office-to-residential refurbishment. At prices ranging from £110,000 for a studio to £425,000 for a three-bedroom, there were queues of buyers at the launch. What attracted them were such communal goodies as health club with heated swimming pool, jacuzzi, saunas, showers, gym and club room.

The massive Chelsea Harbour complex, with 20 acres of land and 400 apartments and houses, offers a similar mix of sporting facilities with an extra dimension - a yacht club with 75 berths.

Going to the extreme, Bovis Homes has now started work on the £100 million Sands Wharf development on a ten-acre industrial site in Fulham where the sports facilities will be of international significance.

Leisure facilities in residential blocks are not pioneering. Back in the 1930s, Dolphin Square on the Victoria Embankment and the White House near Regents Park, now an hotel, provided squash courts and a swimming pool and restaurant. What's new today is the clear trend for such services to be the norm rather than the exception, and they are provided at popular levels rather than just at the more rarefied strata of Mayfair, Belgravia and

Cascades, arguably the most striking development in Docklands, is following the same formula; a leisure centre with indoor swimming pool,

Alec Snobell

Never mind the traditional champagne when you move into a new London flat. Nowadays a bottle of liniment is more appropriate. The executive homes market is health and fitness crazy and developers in the capital are catering for it with an Olympiad of body-building sports facilities.

The surprisingly fast sales of such major London developments as PointWest, Chelsea Harbour, Anchor Brewhouse and The Falcons are largely due to the provision of communal facilities that amount to a private health club. It makes a lot of sense when the expense of installing and maintaining the sporting hardware and accommodation is shared by all residents.

And when it is not economically possible to allocate space for sport, other provisions are commonly made. For instance, Albert House, a development of six luxurious individual apartments behind the stucco facade of an important period building by Hyde Park, has arranged membership of the Imperial College sports centre nearby. So buyers of the £197,500-£480,000 units (through Beauchamp Estates) in Exhibition Road, Kensington, may use the extensive student facilities and swimming pool.

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First announcement of a phased release of finely finished apartments at Crown Reach

A number of beautifully fitted and furnished apartments, all with terraces and views over the River Thames, are coming on to the market individually at Crown Reach, central London's architecturally stunning riverside development. Landscaped private gardens, security systems, underground garaging and 24 hour portage.

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# WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

### FIAC Broadens the Range

The International Fair of Contemporary Art (FIAC) opens Oct. 10 in the Grand Palais with the participation of 134 galleries from 18 countries, including for the first time the work of young Soviet artists. There will be 800 artists showing 5,000 works, and 101 one-man shows, including César, Leonardo Cremonini, Alan Davie, Jörg Maderer, Mimmo Rotella, Martin Bradley, Jim Aparal and Robert Combas. To Oct. 18. Michael Gibson

### Mozart at the Champs-Elysées

The cycle of Mozart operas resumes in the renovated Théâtre des Champs-Elysées Oct. 14 with "The Magic Flute," Daniel Barenboim conducting and Jean-Pierre Spindler as director-designer. The cast is headed by Joan Rodgers as Pamina, Eva Lind as Queen of the Night, David Rendall as Tamino and Christian Boesch as Papageno. Later performances are Oct. 17, 19, 21 and 23.

### NANCY

#### Maguy Marin Meets Verdi

Maguy Marin, the modern-dance choreographer, will tour to opera for the first time as stage director of a new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Nancy Opera, designed by Christophe Wallon (sets) and Monique Castan (costumes). The premiere is Oct. 10, with subsequent performances on Oct. 13, 16, 18 and 20. Performances are also scheduled Oct. 27, 29 and 31 at the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Clichy, where Marin's dance company is based.

### NEW YORK

#### Ralph Gibson Retrospective

"Tropism," a 30-year retrospective of the work of Ralph Gibson at the International Center of Photography through Oct. 25. Organized by Miles Barth, ICP's curator of archives and exhibitions, it has already been seen in Rome and Frankfurt, and after its appearance at ICP is returning to Paris, Switzerland and London. Although Gibson was born and raised in California, he is better known in Europe and, indeed, has been the odd man out of contemporary American art photography throughout his career. Gibson might perhaps be considered as one of Cartier-Bresson's American followers. It is his first retrospective, and after its forthcoming European tour it will return to America for showings in Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Sarasota, Florida. Both at ICP and in the accompanying book of the same title (Aperture, 1987), the images are in roughly chronological order. The overall impression is of a unity of vision that extends back to his earliest days as a photographer. Gene Thornton (NYT)

### LONDON

#### Manners and Morals at the Tate

A major exhibition devoted to the emergence of a British school of painting during the first half of the 18th century opens at the Tate Gallery Oct. 15. "Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760" will show more than 30 works by Hogarth, including the "Rake's Progress" sequence and the "Conquest of Mexico" (detail above). Early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds anticipate the later "Golden Age" of British painting. The unique Foundling Hospital collection, pictures donated by artists at the time, has been reassembled as a centerpiece. A landscape section is included. To Jan. 3.

## A Triumphant Berlioz in Lyon

by David Stevens

**L**YON — The case of Hector Berlioz is a strange one, full of contradictions and anomalies on a grandiose scale. The first great French composer since Rameau a century earlier, he was eclipsed in his own country by Meyerbeer and any number of other foreigners, and the love-hate relationship between Berlioz and the French continues to this day. A giant figure of the romantic century, he professed not to understand the word; he presented himself as a classicist, his models were Virgil and Shakespeare, Gluck and Beethoven. A megalomaniac and narcissist on a scale rivaling Wagner, he had no Ludwig II to subsidize him, only Napoleon III, who couldn't have cared less.

It has been suggested that the French taste for moderation and antipathy for excess still work against Berlioz, although he has long ceased to be really controversial. The performance history of "Les Troyens" — an opera great in dimension and content — is instructive. It is a vast work, four and a half hours of music, demanding on the resources of even major opera houses and on audiences as well. And, unlike Wagner's music dramas, it is easy to cut to begin with it in two parts that can be given separately, and it is made up of "numbers" that can be removed, like spare parts. All Berlioz ever saw was the second part, "The Trojans at Carthage," cut to stardom at the Théâtre Lyrique.

For a long time it was only the Germans who tried to present the two works together — Karlsruhe in 1950, Cologne in 1958, Stuttgart in 1973. It was probably not until 1957 that one could speak of a virtually complete, integral production of the work. Berlioz wrote: "Championed by Rafael Kubelik, it was given (in English) at Covent Garden, the centenary of Berlioz's death, 1959, by the German firm of Bärenreiter publishing its new Berlioz edition, the Dutch firm of Edicola comprehensively recording the music with Colin Davis and mostly English orchestra and musicians, and Covent Garden reiving the entire "Trojans" under Davis this time in French. But Berlioz would



The composer, by Nadar.

he felt right at home at the Paris Opera's centennial contribution — a disgracefully butchered "Troyens." Not until the Marseille Opera mounted the two parts, in 1978 and 1980, could a French audience claim to have heard all the music.

Enter the Berlioz Festival, created in 1979 in Lyon and La Côte-Saint-André, the composer's birthplace 65 kilometers (40 miles) toward the Alps, with Serge Baudo, music director of the Orchestre National de Lyon, as artistic director. At first annual, it now alternates years with Lyon's Biennale de la Danse. Each festival program has looked at Berlioz through a different lens, as it were: a Shakespeare year, for instance, or in juxtaposition with other composers inspired by the same subjects or ideas. In 1980, "La Prise de Troie" and "Les Troyens à Carthage" were given on successive evenings, and this year — after two years of planning and rehearsal — "Les Troyens," staged complete and "en une seule soirée" (as the program

puts it), for the first time in France. Four performances at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel drew Berliozians from far and near for the six and a half hour spectacle — including two one-hour intermissions during which the pilgrims could take food and drink in a tent outside the auditorium. All very Bayreuthian, except that here and there one could spot little pockets of empty seats.

Berlioz's gigantism is only skin deep. Even when he employs vast forces, he often uses them sparingly. No composer is shrewder in judging the expressive impact of a single instrument. His singers rarely if ever have to overcome a big orchestra in full voice. The conception is vast, the execution economical.

**T**HE staging here by the young French team of Patrice Caquier and Moshe Leiser fits into this context. Perhaps making a virtue of the auditorium's lack of theatrical machinery — no flies, no wings — they avoided historical pageants or even any attempt to make characters look like "Trojans" or "Carthaginians." No Trojan horse, no palaces or temples, harbors or boats. Christian Rätz's scenery consisted of sand — covering the stage, stone — in the form of a wall that changed its contours from act to act, and to one side the crumbling vestiges of a 19th-century theater — a broken proscenium arch and the adjacent boxes.

What Caquier and Leiser are on about is the rise and fall of civilizations, without reference to any specific one. Caquier's costumes are deliberately anonymous, mostly street clothes of vaguely 20th-century configuration. The "Trojan" society is the older, more structured one; the clothes of the populace are shabby and dirty, but there is an identifiable military class with greatcoats and a ruling group with garb that might have been found in some elegant 19th-century trash can. In "Carthage" the people's clothes are identical but cleaner, almost white, while Dido wears a simple white gown, and the relationship between queen and subjects is closer, even affectionate.

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- An American in France
- A Tour of Irish Theater
- International Arts Guide

## The Genius in the Life of Oscar Wilde

by Polly Devlin

**L**ONDON — In 1895, when he was 38 and king of the louche and literary life of London and Paris, Oscar Wilde, man of letters and professor of aesthetics, sparkling conversationalist, ready wit, brilliant playwright and, not least, society's darling, went to dinner at Blanche Roosevelt's house in Paris.

Before dinner the guests put their hands through a curtain so that the palmist Chiero could read their palms without knowing who they were. Chiero was bewildered by the extraordinary discrepancy between one pair of hands presented to him — the left denoting hereditary tendencies and the right denoting individual development. The left hand, he said, promised a brilliant success, and won the hand of a king, but the right showed impending ruin, a king who would send himself into exile. (That "send himself" is significant, meaning that Wilde manipulated himself toward destruction, as though in some kind of atonement, planning his fall from grace as inevitable. The truth is both more complex and more simple than that.)

Wilde was a supercilious man and asked, "At what date?" "At about your 40th year," Wilde left the party immediately. Two years later he was lying famished on a decayed, stained plank in Pentonville prison.

Wilde's life was full of such perplexities, but then Wilde's life was full of so much: "Nothing is good in moderation," he once said. "You cannot know the good in anything till you have torn the heart out of it by excess." And by God he lived up to it. Indeed he plowed too freely with his life, not avoiding injury to others.

The late Richard Ellmann, in his scrupulous biography to be published Monday by Hamish Hamilton in London, has done no injury to Wilde.

He was a prodigious man of prodigious appetites, 6 foot 3 in his silk-stockinged feet, a man who gave the 90s their special character and indeed redeemed them from their late Victorian pietism. "The various labels that have been applied to the age, Aestheticism, Decadence, the Beardleian period," Ellmann writes, "ought not to conceal the fact that our first association with it is Wilde, resplendent, majestic, ready to fall."

With this marvelous sentence Ellmann opens his biography — 30 years in the making — and, literary artist that he was, closes it 600 pages later with an equally moving and indeed resplendent epitaph: "Now beyond the reach of scandal, his best writings validated by time, he comes before us still, a towering figure, laughing and weeping, with colorful parasites and parades, so genial, so amusing and so right."

From the onset of self-consciousness Wilde set about accumulating, assembling and arranging the elements that would make the person we think of as Oscar Wilde. He did it with a brio and consummate style that still amazes — and that amazement, that shocked and often salacious delight, subverts our awareness of his genius. "Art is the only serious



Wilde in New York in 1882 and, right, Lord Alfred Douglas. Inset, caricature of Wilde by Alfred Bryan.



thing in the world," he once said, "and the artist is the only person who is never serious."

What was perfectly serious was his quest for greatness and fame. When he was only 20 he declared: "I'll be a poet, a writer, a dramatist. Somehow or other I'll be famous, and if not famous notorious." He became famous at Oxford and gave a catch phrase for his peers, his detractors and indeed the nation to think about when he sighted. "I find it harder and harder every day to live up to my blue china." Such remarks as "I want to make of my life itself a work of art. I know the price of a fine verse but also of a rose, of a vintage wine, of a colorful tie, of a delicate dish" suggest someone who has chosen perfection of the life rather than the work, an impression reinforced by something he said to André Gide years later: "I have put only talent into my work. I have put all my genius into my life." There was truth to this. Yet, "The Importance of Being Earnest," say, is unimpeachable in its perfection, in its refusal to allow messy emotions to flutter free.

Marcel Proust once asked him to dinner. Arriving out of breath two minutes late, Proust could see no sign of Wilde. "Is the English gentleman here?" he asked the servant. "Yes," he arrived five minutes ago; he had hardly entered the

drawing room when he asked for the bathroom and he has not come out of it." Proust ran to the end of the passage. "Monsieur Wilde, are you ill?" he asked. "Ah, there you are, Monsieur Proust." Wilde appeared majestically. "No, I am not in the least ill. I thought I was to have the pleasure of dining with you alone, but they showed me into the drawing room. I looked at the drawing room and at the end of it were your parents. My courage failed me. . . . Goodbye, dear Monsieur Proust, goodbye." Afterwards his parents told Proust that Wilde had looked about and commented, "How ugly your house is."

Wilde once observed: "What is true in a man's life is not what he does but the legend which grows up around him. . . . You must never destroy legends." Through them we are given an inkling of the true physiognomy of a man.

In flexing and muscled his way over the obstacle course of Victorian convention Wilde seems either to have left a part of himself behind or to have allowed to atrophy that secret part needed for fruitfulness and greatness. The raw realities — words Wilde would have hated — are that for all his kindness he had an underdeveloped heart; he refused compassion. The tragedy is that, when the latent compassion was awakened by his harrowing experiences in prison and gigantic reality had come to bear, it was too late; he could not incorporate it. "De Profundis" and "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" are his monuments to the effort. His other great gifts and his stamina had been broken in

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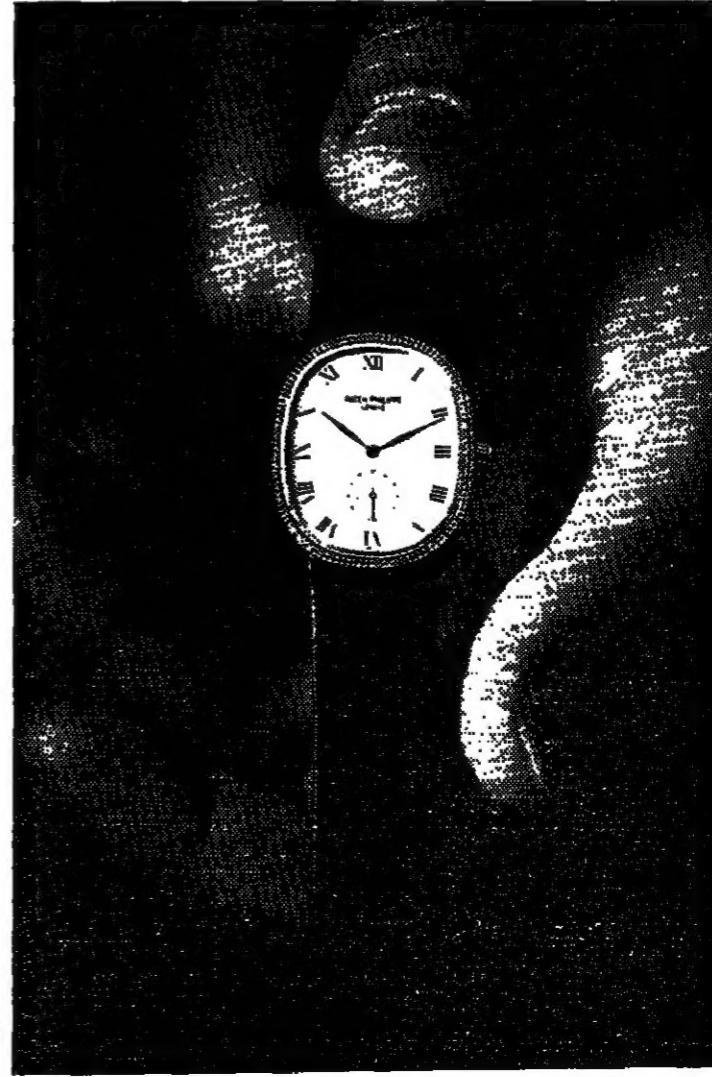
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## WEEKEND

## American Finds Roots in Rural France

by Charles E. Allen

**L**E DOUHET, France — Speckled with sunflower fields, small vineyards, a 17th-century chateau, a Roman aqueduct and a Romanesque church, Le Douhet is a small farming community accustomed to mild weather and few visitors — but the past several years have not been typical.

When the harsh winter of 1984 hit the cognac-producing region of Charente-Maritime, the inn at Le Douhet sheltered the innkeeper, his poultry, his livestock and one unlikely lodger, Rae Alexander-Minter, a black American anthropologist. Alexander-Minter had come to Le Douhet as the uninvited guest of one of the village's 518 residents — her cousin once-removed, Jesse Ossawa Tanner.

To Jesse Tanner, who retained no visible link to his black American heritage, Alexander-Minter's trip was an intrusion. "He wanted very much apparently to get rid of the black part of his presence and to remain French," she said.

The author of a popular children's book, "Young and Black in America," Alexander-Minter had begun research on a biography of her family; during the 19th century, a family that she said was "symbolic of the movement of blacks into the middle class." She had come to Le Douhet to find out more about Jesse Tanner's father, Henry Ossawa Tanner, a 19th-century artist whose work will be seen in 1988 in a retrospective at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

That 1984 visit turned out to be Alexander-Minter's only encounter with the 81-year-old Jesse Tanner, who died later that spring. But she has come to know his son Jacques well — he is the mayor of Le Douhet — and today she maintains close ties with the French Tanners.

A handsome, articulate woman in her late 40s, Alexander-Minter had written to Jesse Tanner early in 1984 and, when she received no answer, she telephoned him. "He was very abrupt," she said. "He said to me, 'I don't want to get into any race problems.' But I told him, 'This is not a race problem, this is a family concern. You're the closest person to Tanner the artist, and I need to know what you know, for my own information and for my manuscript.' It was obvious that he didn't want to see me."

Months later Jesse Tanner finally agreed to see her. But only days afterward he sent a telegram saying that he'd had a bad fall and would not be able to see her after all. Alexander-Minter nonetheless flew to Paris and boarded a train for Le Douhet. "When I got to the little village, I went to the inn and I rang up and I said to whoever had answered that I was here and I wanted to see Jesse," Alexander-Minter said. "Then the phone went dead."

Undeterred, she walked down the road to her cousin's imposing estate. "This wizened old man came to the door, bent over and white as the driven snow. He had a day's growth of beard and he was disheveled and he had a cane I said, with my brown face,

"I'm your cousin from America." And he said, "You are a determined woman!"

The only child of the American artist and a singer of Swedish-Scot origin, Jesse Tanner was born in the United States but when he was 6 his family returned to France where Henry Tanner had been living. Jesse Tanner never again visited the United States, and with the exception of studies at Cambridge University and the London School of Mining, he spent the rest of his life in France.

A successful chemical engineer, Jesse Tanner was a private and withdrawn man who

in his home, brought back his Afro-American heritage, which he was trying to forget," she said. "You know my son has teen-age children and I'm not sure how they're going to take to your being here." Jesse Tanner told her, "And my son is the mayor of this village."

Jesse Tanner agreed to see Alexander-Minter only during afternoons when other relatives were away. And she later discovered that he had described her to his family as an American journalist. "It was only by a sheer fluke," she said, "that the father was talking about me and he inadvertently said



At top: Jacques Tanner and his wife and, left, Henry Tanner in his Paris studio; right, Rae Alexander-Minter.

spoke very little of his past, even to closest family members. "My father was not the least bit talkative," said his son, Jacques. "One thing that especially held him back was this sort of complex about his black and mixed family origins. I believe that is what brought about a sort of rupture with the past." He added: "I think that at the time there was a certain reticence on my father's side to even say or let it be known that he had a black family."

Jesse Tanner's reticence stood like a brick wall between Alexander-Minter and her French family. "My presence in his village,

the arrête petite nièce. And Jacques said, 'The grand-niece of the artist! We thought she was a journalist!'

In the end, Jesse Tanner's apprehensions were unfounded. "I told him that I thought it was very good. That I was not the least bit shocked," said Jacques Tanner. "That on the contrary I found her to be quite nice and that I thought it was tremendous that she could be so interested in the family, looking at all that she had done to find us. I felt that it was experienced a sort of solace afterward. It was very nice. As though there was nothing more that he needed to say."

Henry Tanner's sister, Hille Tanner, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was the first woman and the first black to pass medical board examinations in Alabama. And his brother Carlton was an influential minister in the African Methodist Church.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the first black admitted to the American National Academy of Design, Henry Ossawa Tanner left the United States for France in 1891 because, as Alexander-Minter put it, "he could not paint and fight for civil rights too." He settled in France, and was eventually made a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor.

Despite his initial reluctance, Jesse Tanner, who as a child often served as a model for his father's paintings, gave Alexander-Minter unrestricted access to the artist's possessions, where foraging among drawings, diaries, documents and other paraphernalia, she was able to piece together a more complete picture of her great-uncle.

Henry Ossawa Tanner became the best-known son of a family that Alexander-Minter called among the "first vestiges of the black elite" in America.

Tanner was the son of Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, a minister, teacher, author and editor. Born a freeman in Pennsylvania in 1835, Benjamin Tanner was a noted civil rights leader, or a "race man" as they were

then known. Henry Tanner's sister, Hille Tanner, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was the first woman and the first black to pass medical board examinations in Alabama. And his brother Carlton was an influential minister in the African Methodist Church.

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Born several years after his grandfather's death, Jacques Tanner never met either of his grandparents. Although he knew that he had black American roots, he knew very little about Henry Ossawa Tanner. "Around 16 or 18 I began to discover that my grandfather was a well-known painter in the U.S., but I knew nothing in great detail," he said, "because my father — who still had a large number of paintings — never hung one in our home, nor showed them to me. They were in suitcases and attics."

In his 20s, Jacques Tanner began to see some of these paintings for the first time as his father packed them off to American collectors and museums. "I thought that since he was an American artist that his paintings should return to his native country, since there were people there in a position to show them to a large public," said Tanner. Today only one or two of the paintings remain in Le Douhet.

Despite what he saw of the paintings, Tanner said, "It has only been in the past three years that Rae has made me discover the quality of his work through photographs or catalogues edited in the U.S."

**A**s mayor of Le Douhet and as the regional official of France's Rassemblement pour la République party (that of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac), Jacques Tanner has been the bridge between Alexander-Minter and the people of Le Douhet. "The first time I came I never met the townspeople; Jesse closed them off to me," Alexander-Minter said. "In essence I wasn't privileged to meet other people. My circle opened with Jacques. I am part of every family function."

As for the reaction of the townspeople to their mayor's American cousin, Jacques Tanner said: "When someone talks of American family members, people are not surprised to see someone with a different color of skin."

In 1989, Tanner and his wife plan to attend the opening the Philadelphia Museum exhibition. "We will do our best to go," he said, "because that will be our way of paying homage to Grandfather."

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Henry Ossawa Tanner's "The Young Sabot Maker," 1895.

with this categorization, the artist — who died in 1937 at the age of 78 — stood as a beacon for his younger contemporaries, including Erin Douglas and Hale Woodruff.

Best-known for his genre paintings, Tanner is one of the most highly-priced American black artists today, with his paintings fetching as much as \$250,000. Although the influence of the Impressionist movement can be seen in his later work, his paintings are most remarkable for their religious-inspired use of light and shadow.

Funded by a grant from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Arts, Alexander-Minter is working with the curator Dewey Moseley to write the catalogue for the Tanner exhibition in 1990. This retrospective will include 125 works, and will tour New York and Washington before being shown in Paris. It will also include several of his photographs, including the models for his best known painting, "The Banjo Player," now at Tuskegee University. Not present in the Philadelphia exhibition are three Tanner paintings owned by the Louvre Museum. All three have been transferred to the new Musée d'Orsay.

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## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS: •Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

— To Dec. 16: Treasures of the Order of the Golden Fleece; jewelry, portraits and illuminated books evoking the order of knighthood founded in 1430.

## ENGLAND

•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).

— To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Pisarro, Whistler, Moore.

•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44).

— To Oct. 18: Star Choices From the Arts Council Collection. Selections from Britain's largest collection of contemporary art.

•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection (tel: 42.46.13.09).

## FRANCE

PARIS: •Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).

— To Nov. 3: The Print in France, 16th-19th century. 200 works by outstanding French printmakers from the collection of the Bibliothèque.

•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).

— To Jan. 4: Retrospective of Jean-Honoré Fragonard comprising 100 paintings and 100 drawings and engravings.

•Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09).

## GERMANY

BERLIN: •Marvin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.22).

— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations:

4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.

— To Nov. 22: The City and I: Berlin and its inhabitants in 20th century German art.

## FRANKFURT:

•Städtische Galerie im Städte (tel: 61.70.92).

— To Jan. 10, 1988: A retrospective of Delacroix paintings, recently on view in Zurich, includes about 100 works.

HAMBURG: •Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.52).

— Oct. 3-Nov. 15: The theme of War and Peace manifested in German and Russian Art from the Napoleonic wars to the present. Over 300 works — paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture — arranged chronologically.

HILDESHEIM: •Roemer-Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 15.59.79).

— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 150 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C

## WEEKEND

# Young Irish Playwrights Look At Their Land's Mortal Ironies

by Francis X. Clines

**L**ONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — The Irish are acting up again, here, there and everywhere — scoring a smash at the Edinburgh Arts Festival, doing some of the best-reviewed small theater in London, and, most importantly of all, working here on the Field Day Theater Company's annual cross-border renewal of the dramatic urge that grips the people of this land. The Irish continue to make something lyrical from the language they were forced to learn, demonstrating the thesis of their current master playwright, Brian Friel, that "it is not the literal past, the 'facts' of history, that shape us; but images of the past embodied in language."

The Field Day Company is currently offering the fresh images and language of a new play, "Pentecont," by Stewart Parker, a

*The Irish theater's preoccupation with the anguish and fratricide of the Troubles remains clear.*

"Troubles," he says, noting the southern republic's trend to look to its own problems of joblessness and not north toward the Catholic nationalist minority's plight among the Protestant loyalist majority of Ulster. "They have retreated from it. In the north, the Belfast audience is passionate, but Dubliners and the south tend to stay at arm's length. Yet the whole soul of the nation is being decided upon."

Parker relishes the cross-border art of threading words through the parochial proj-

descendants of the now long-ago Easter rising were looking for sitcom wryness more than O'Casey's scorching truth about Irishmen.

Bitter themes of wasted life and muffled hope are at the heart of the best new Irish drama, most of it northern-rooted. A major new Irish play in London last year was "Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Toward the Somme," Frank McGuinness's haunting use of World War I to evoke the eternal quality of the young life constantly expended in the Troubles in the name of patriotism. Young Irish theater professionals are energized by the mortal ironies of their land. One of the most consistently exciting groups, Charabanc, is a company of Ulster actresses who write and roam ambitiously, underlining the endlessly sad fact that Ireland often forces its most talented people into exile.

But Charabanc, too, fights to stay rooted in the land, using Belfast as home base and then traveling out. This troupe, the Field Day Company and such other top theater groups as the Druid Theater of Galway gathered this week for the Dublin theater festival. The Field Day Company brought its production of "Pentecont" to the festival.

Like so much of Ireland, the theater is economically depressed but emotionally indefatigable, a place where the professionals are hungry and witty. The Field Day troupe demonstrated both attributes after a long day of rehearsals one recent night, relaxing in a Chinese restaurant as the armored cars of British troops cruised past on their way patrols in the dark.

"What's great is you draw on the life experience of actors so directly," said Parker, who was often rewriting through the rehearsals, fine-tuning to the cast's Irish nuances. His play uses an old Victorian house in Belfast as a setting for a vitriolic recollection of "one of the most hopeless moments" in recent Irish history, the time in 1974 when the attempt at power-sharing by Protestant and Catholic failed as mistrust and violence carried the day. He has laced "Pentecont" with sad and witty indictments of dominant institutions, political and religious, as the old house itself becomes Ireland and possession the issue.

The Field Day people at the dinner table exemplified the power of theater to de-gelatoize, no mean achievement amid the sectarian walls of Northern Ireland. The new play has an acclaimed young English director, Patrick Mason, an Australian actor working on his Irish accent, and a north-south mix of principals whose mutual Irishness was itself a breath of optimism amidst the play's bitter-sweet labor and language.

"Language is more important in Irish life," said Parker, trying to explain why his countrymen are so creative with a language that was forced on them. "Language is more charged here. The Irish love to talk. It is at once the blessing and the curse of the country."

Brian Friel's own drama, "Translations," about the power of language and images, was the inaugural play of Field Day in 1980. It is now recognized as the masterpiece of a writer who was born to the Londonerry Catholic's lot of bigotry and denied opportunity, but leavened through a life of letters and a certain hope implied in the pastoral beauty just across the political border in County Donegal. This season, even as the prestigious South Bank Arts Center in London was opening Friel's latest play, "Fathers and Sons," an adaptation of the Ivan Turgeon novel, there was a fine revival of "Translations" by the Fox and Hounds Theater.

The Irish theater's preoccupation with the anguish and fratricide of the Troubles remains clear. One of the Edinburgh Festival's big attractions this summer was a revival of Sean O'Casey's acridly mournful look at the endless revolution, "Juno and the Paycock." After decades, the Gate Theater of Dublin made the play fresh and biting. Still, the same fine performance before a Dublin audience one night suggested that some of the



Stewart Parker with actresses Barbara Adair and Eileen Pollock in "Pentecont."

writer who may epitomize the state of modern Irish theater: a northern Irishman, driven by Muse and the Troubles to circulate as a successful quasi-exile in London and the United States (where New York audiences have seen his "Spokesong" and "Catchpenny Twist"), but always returning home for his best inspiration and dearest audiences. "This is my subject matter," says Parker, sipping a glass of Guinness in this tough, handsome river city, the spiritual capital of Northern Ireland. "I would rather do a play here than anywhere else in the world."

It was here that Brian Friel founded the Field Day Company seven years ago with Stephen Rea. Rea is a tireless Irish actor who is in demand in London's main houses, where he ranges from Shakespeare to Cole Porter, but breaks away each fall for the Field Day tour, a classic itinerant troupe's crisscrossing of the two parts of Ireland for 12 weeks, from Belfast to Tralee.

"The rural Irish are so pleased you've come," says Parker, easily forgiving them their lardiness when "they kind of wonder us" to see the show. "Dublin is in some ways the hardest audience; they resist plays about

induces of north and south. "I keep trying to sneak up behind them, give them what they want to hear, and then twist the tail," he said.

This was why the Field Day Company was created — to move beyond established theatriques with new plays that tour the whole of Ireland with a hope of effecting some change in the pessimism and violence of the north and the growing aloofness in the south. With limited arts subsidies from both governments, it has become an economically threaddare, critically acclaimed, spiritually vital keystone of modern Irish theater. It is a larger cultural force as well that involves the Irish poets Seamus Deane, Tom Paulin and Seamus Heaney, and David Hammond, a musician and broadcaster.

The Irish theater's preoccupation with the anguish and fratricide of the Troubles remains clear. One of the Edinburgh Festival's big attractions this summer was a revival of Sean O'Casey's acridly mournful look at the endless revolution, "Juno and the Paycock." After decades, the Gate Theater of Dublin made the play fresh and biting. Still, the same fine performance before a Dublin audience one night suggested that some of the

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## The Genius in Wilde

Continued from page 7

In fall, and syphilis was wreaking its toll.

Part of the tragedy was that he never found a befitting emblem to inspire him. While he sought in Alfred Douglas his ideal of beauty, he found in Douglas's father, the Marquess of Queensberry, his nemesis. Queensberry's mad rage and obsessive pursuit is alarming to read about even from this distance. "The impression that has been given of Queensberry," writes Ellmann, "is that he was a simple brute. In fact he was a complex one."

Ellmann's account of Wilde's two years in prison is heartbreaking. The man who had approved of Beethoven's Cello Concerto goes counter to Wilde's account of legends — although "dictum" is the wrong word for someone who gave his own gloss to the English language and made it simultaneously biting and brilliant, yet full of Irish accommodation and insinuation. Wilde took the clumsy apparatus of late Victorian writing, sliced it into a different fashion, threw out the heavy dusty settings and made a literature sparkle. He devised a world where amusement was paramount and surface mattered terribly. (Paraphrasing Walter Pater, he said, "The whole problem of life

art don't you see there is no first person" while expressing thus his belief in the saint.)

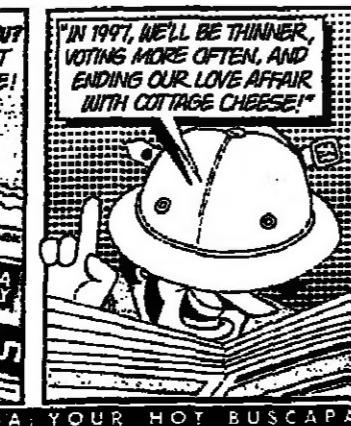
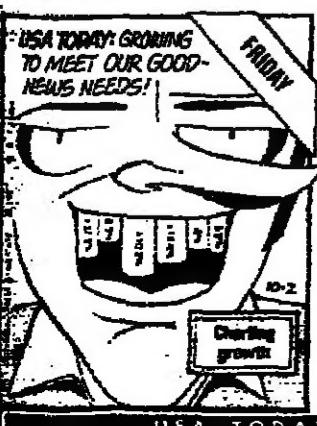
"His language," Ellmann concludes, "is his finest achievement, fluent with concession and rejection." And part of what makes this biography such a pleasure to read is Ellmann's fluency, his unequivocal insistence on what is right and true, the prospector's care with which he rinses away the dross, the sediment of hearsay and prudish reluctance to find the buried truth.

With the sure-handed delicacy and bioscopic vision that mark all his biographies, in particular that of James Joyce, Ellmann peels away the accretions, examines the associations and suggests as with what we are impelled to take as the truth, because he has earned our trust.

Ellmann, who died last May, had, in abundance, the gifts and attributes necessary for a great biographer, including affection for his subject, a high command of prose, erudition, unequalled knowledge about his chosen times and a generous and jealous nature — the one to embrace the subject, the other to seek to possess it fully. He transforms the minutiae of Wilde's life into the stuff of life and avoids that obsessive intimate and

Polly Devlin is a writer with a special interest in Irish literature.

## BOONESBURY



The royal hunt scene from the Lyon production of "Les Troyens."

## Berlioz in Lyon

Continued from page 7

The staging relies almost entirely on body language, and the eloquent, almost choreographed shaping of the choral masses. The Trojan people hop up and down in delirious excitement at their release from a decade of claustrophobic siege and the mindless fun of rolling the horse into town. One palm tree sacrifices to turn Troy into Cartilage. The people greet Dido with innocent joy, playing like kids in the sand, and the parades of the builders, sailors and laborers reflected the pride of people who have built a city from nothing. Here and elsewhere, Carol Miles' choreography was a substantial element.

NOT everything worked so well. The black-clad and masked "Greeks" moved in on the Trojan women like so many sinister cutthroats. The virtually unstageable royal hunt and storm interlude came off well enough, with steeds on wheels and lots of white smoke, and instead of satyrs carrying burning tree branches it was musicians carrying violins that burst in spontaneous combustion. But a following sequence, with a mimed figure representing Berlioz hunching around the stage while a blase bourgeoisie looked on from a theater box, was gratuitous, as was the unfolding of the fourth act in a kind of 19th-century salon.

But none of this was fatal, and on the whole this staging, daring in its simplicity

and reticence, had the supreme virtue of trusting the music and letting the score perform its magic. With the brazen triumphalism of the first appearance of the Trojan march it is hardly necessary to actually see the fatal horse. With the tone painting of the royal hunt and storm, followed by the subtle sequence of quintet, septet and trio, an erotic tension filled the air even though Dido and Aeneas never visibly came within arm's length of one another. Less is more.

The large, excellent stylistically cohesive cast was headed by Kathryn Harries, vocally radiant, a regal yet vulnerable Dido; Gary Lakes, an Aeneas of strong lyric-dramatic tenor and formidable physique, and Jo Ann Fickets, whose Cassandra was like some kind of African prophetess whose doom-laden utterances were so imposing it underlined the folly of Trojan heedlessness. John Aler as Iopas, Antoine Normand as Hylas, Mirei Zakai as Anna and Frangiskos Voutsinas as Narbal and Yvan Matiak as the Greek soldier Simon comprise a short list of notable performances in smaller roles.

Bando is a serious and hard-working conductor rather than an exulting or inspirational one, but here he was deeply committed architect of a real musical triumph shared in by his Lyon orchestra and the combined London Pro Musica and Rhône-Alpes choruses.

Incidentally, this production included a totally unfamiliar scene — in which Sineus, a Greek soldier-spy, captured and questioned by Priam, coaxes the Trojans into thinking the horse is innocuous. It seems that in 1861, when discussing a possible production by the Paris Opera, Berlioz cut the scene and destroyed the orchestration, but not the piano score. Reconstituted, it made its first appearance last year in Leeds, England, in a production of "La Prise de Troie." The scene was dramatically useful, if not musically indispensable.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" is no rarity, but it is rarely performed, as it was here, with its pendant, "Lélio" or "Le Retour à la vie," in which the autobiographical hero who is left in such bad shape at the end of the "Fantastique" recovers his will to live. But while the symphony is argued in purely musical terms requiring no program, "Lélio" is a real 19th-century curiosity — a *mélodrame*, a concoction with a spoken text interlarded with musical pieces. Some of the music is bizarre, like the rollicking chorus of brigands, but the fantasy on "The Tempest" is a gem. Daniel Mesguich was eloquent as the hero-narrator; John Aler, Lawrence Dale and Jean-Marie Fréméau handled the vocal duties with aplomb, and Alain Lombard conducted the Orchestre National de Lyon and its chorus with his customary vigor. ■

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Disease From Africa

#### Killing Spain's Horses

An equine plague, believed to have been transmitted by five zebras imported from South-West Africa for a safari park near Madrid, has killed more than 300 horses, mules and donkeys in central Spain since the end of August. Spain has banned the export of horses for at least two years, and Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal have banned imports of the animals from Spain.

The disease brings fever and, frequently, death. Experts estimate the outbreak may cost up to 10 billion pesetas (\$8.7 million) in lost exports of horses. A vaccine was imported from South Africa because in Europe the disease had been eradicated.

Government authorities said they expected the plague to be over by the end of this month, but horse breeders said the long-term consequences could be disastrous: once vaccinated, thoroughbreds become potential carriers of the virus and thus lose their market value. Several stallions and horse races have been postponed or cancelled, and Spanish equestrian teams may have to drop out of international competitions, including the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.



THE NELSON JOB — A stone restorer works on Lord Nelson's statue on its pillar in Trafalgar Square in London as the 1843 monument gets its first cleaning in 20 years.

posed some security problems: restrictions on the use of explosives are so tight that Enex International abandoned blasting techniques in favor of a huge mechanical rock-breaking machine. And the gold may have to be airlifted out, because there are only two roads going in and out of the nearby small town of Gor-

nay, it would be willing to do so itself. The purchase of the building would enable the city to exercise some control over prostitution, as well as fulfill a decade-old promise to free a central neighborhood, Katendrecht, of prostitutes. Six Katendrecht-based brothel-owners have already shown interest in the new site, which could house up to 70 prostitutes. Dutch brothels were legalized in April with the abolition of a law that banned brothels and pandering.

Rotterdam plans to buy a building near the old harbor to house some of the city's prostitutes. The city council said it would like to lease the 1.2 million guilders (\$510,000) building to a person or organization which would manage the future brothel, but, if necessary, it would be willing to do so itself. The purchase of the building would enable the city to exercise some control over prostitution, as well as fulfill a decade-old promise to free a central neighborhood, Katendrecht, of prostitutes. Six Katendrecht-based brothel-owners have already shown interest in the new site, which could house up to 70 prostitutes. Dutch brothels were legalized in April with the abolition of a law that banned brothels and pandering.

Amsterdam has decided on psychological tests for prospective taxi drivers. The city council, which licenses Amsterdam's 1,600 cabs, said there were too many complaints about reckless driving, rude behavior and cheating. The council said it hoped the tests, which include questions to determine mental stability, would help find more "cool taxi drivers."

— SVTSKE LOOLIJN

National congress last week to draft legislation banning the battery rearing of hens "in the long term." Farmers said a return to free-range chicken raising would push up the price of eggs.

Sweden's poultry farmers may have to face releasing their caged chickens. The country's ruling Social Democrats voted at their national congress last week to draft legislation banning the battery rearing of hens "in the long term." Farmers said a return to free-range chicken raising would push up the price of eggs.

Hospital officials gave no further details of the birth because Mrs. Anthony has sold exclusive rights to her husband, Alcino Ferreira-Jorge, and later implanted in her mother.

ing town of Tzaneen, had set a precedent by offering to bear the children of her 25-year-old daughter, Karen, whose uterus was removed after the birth of a son three years ago. Her ova were fertilized in a laboratory with the sperm of her husband, Alcino Ferreira-Jorge, and later implanted in her mother.

South African Mother Bears Daughter's Triplets

burg's Park Lane Clinic said Pat Anthony gave birth to the triplets in a smooth Cesarean section delivery and that the grandmother and babies were all well.

The hospital matron declined to discuss even the babies' sex, but a source at the clinic said they were two boys and a girl.

Medical experts said Mrs. Anthony, from the northern tea-grow-

NYSE Most Actives					
NISSAN	34822	104	104	104	+1%
UNICO	28024	204	204	204	+1%
AT&T	10790	244	244	244	+1%
Dowling	10800	151	151	151	+1%
AMCO	17872	40	40	40	+1%
Bectel	1676	43	43	43	+1%
GulfWest	1406	43	43	43	+1%
Compaq	13577	120	120	120	+1%

Market Sales					
NYSE 4:30 p.m. volume	10,300,000				
Arms 4 p.m. close	218,320,548				
Arms 4 p.m. close	11,420,000				
Arms prev. com. close	11,420,000				
Arms prev. com. close	11,420,000				
OTC prev. 4:30 p.m. volume	102,446,180				
OTC prev. 4:30 p.m. volume	102,332				
NYSE volume down	79,62				
NYSE volume down	79,62				
Arms volume up	65,39				
Arms volume up	65,39				
OTC volume up	2,277,000				
OTC volume down	2,277,000				

NYSE Index					
Composite	182.97	183.05	182.97	+0.72	
Industrials	182.97	183.05	182.97	+0.72	
Transport	182.97	183.05	182.97	+0.72	
Utilities	182.97	183.05	182.97	+0.72	
Finance	182.97	183.05	182.97	+0.72	

Thursday's NYSE Closing					
Via The Associated Press					
Advanced	317	317			
Declined	254	254			
Unchanged	591	591			
Total Issues	861	861			
New Highs	21	21			
New Lows	21	21			

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	317	317			
Declined	254	254			
Unchanged	591	591			
Total Issues	861	861			
New Highs	21	21			
New Lows	21	21			

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Chg.	Wk.	Mo.	Yr.	Avg.
Advanced	317	317	317	317	317
Declined	254	254	254	254	254
Unchanged	591	591	591	591	591
Total Issues	861	861	861	861	861
New Highs	21	21	21	21	21
New Lows	21	21	21	21	21

AMEX Most Actives					
VOL	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Class	Chg.	Wk.	Mo.	Yr.	
Advanced	317	317	317	317	
Declined	254	254	254	254	
Unchanged	591	591	591	591	
Total Issues	861	861	861	861	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	1620	721			
Declined	1620	678			
Unchanged	1621	1621			
Total Issues	1621	1621			
New Highs	1620	1620			
New Lows	1621	1621			

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Sect. 20	2nd 204	434.75	434.75	434.75	
Sect. 29	272,492	483.57	483.57	483.57	
Sect. 30	260,591	480.99	480.99	480.99	
Sect. 25	250,250	478.50	478.50	478.50	
Sect. 24	250,003	478.00	478.00	478.00	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Day	Sales	Prev.			
Sect. 20	2nd 204	434.75	434.75	434.75	
Sect. 29	272,492	483.57	483.57	483.57	
Sect. 30	260,591	480.99	480.99	480.99	
Sect. 25	250,250	478.50	478.50	478.50	
Sect. 24	250,003	478.00	478.00	478.00	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Jumps on Fresh Buying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Thursday in active trading as investors inaugurated the fourth quarter with a buying spree that started among blue-chip and technology issues and spread to the broader market.

Analysts said buyers were encouraged by a rosy outlook on interest rates — supported by a firm dollar and rising bond prices — and the view that the U.S. trade deficit will narrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 5.71 points Wednesday, climbed 42.92 points to close at 2,639.20. Gains led losers by 2 to 1, and volume rose to about 194.15 million shares from 183.07 million on Wednesday.

Prices also advanced in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

"We've seen an upside explosion in these stocks and now everybody is jumping on the bandwagon," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential Bache.

"Fresh cash is coming into the market," said Peter Furniss, managing director of equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. He predicted the market in the fourth quarter will be "fairly volatile while trending higher."

Analysts said the market is also being aided by expectations that when the August U.S. trade figures are released Oct. 14, they will show a narrower deficit than the \$16.5 billion July

A smaller trade deficit would help stabilize the dollar and, by alleviating inflation fears, would help the bond market. This, in turn, could ease equity investors' worries about rising interest rates.

National Semiconductor led the actives, rising 1% to 20% on 3.5 million shares. The company received approval Wednesday to buy Fairchild Semiconductor. Smith Barney repeated a buy recommendation, calling National Semiconductor "very undervalued" in relation to others in the semiconductor group.

Michael Gunport, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert, repeated buy recommendations of several semiconductor issues, saying he expects industry shipments to climb in 1988.

Motorola rose 3% to 73.10, Texas Instruments 3% to 77.40, Advanced Micro Devices 2% to 24% and Intel 2% to 60%.

Union Carbide was second on the active list, jumping 2% to 30%. Leslie Ravitz of Salomon Brothers upgraded his rating to buy from hold, forecasting a sharp rise in profits next year due to improved pricing for ethylene and ethylene-derived products.

Other ethylene producers also rose. Vista Chemical gained 1% to 53.00, Dow Chemical 2 to 10.71 and National Distillers 3% to 87.

Paper stocks rose amid expectations of surging profits for the third and fourth quarters, analysts said. Union Camp jumped 3 to 47% and Scott Paper 2% to 85%.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. Yld.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

# 100th Anniversary Report

## Section One:

### What's Inside

This special edition is the first of two marking the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune, founded Oct. 4, 1887 in Paris by James Gordon Bennett Jr., as the European edition of his New York Herald, the newspaper has appeared under its current name since May 22, 1967 — 20 years ago.

Along the years, there have been memorable moments. Some centered on events, others on personalities, still others on both. In the pages of this report are some notable front pages, stories about many of the people who have shaped shape this newspaper into what it is today, and articles on the paper's history. A second section will be published tomorrow.

Among the stories in today's report are these:

• Eric Hawkins, for four decades the managing editor, as remembered by a '60s staffer.

• Jack Whitney, the millionaire who struggled to save the parent New York Herald Tribune and who in the end made sure that the Paris edition would survive.

• The New York Herald Tribune and its legacy.

• The events of the IHT's year-long Centennial celebration, including the Flame of Liberty campaign.

• The Trib's French printers, still coping with the vagaries of the English-speaking editors.

• James Gordon Bennett Jr., the paper's founder, who loved speed but never learned to drive an automobile.

• A Chicago Tribune staffer's look at his paper's chief competitor.

100  
1887  
1987



## Buchwald: A Funny Thing Happened...

By Nick Stout  
*International Herald Tribune*

**A** RT Buchwald was in Paris studying on the GI Bill and trying to survive by writing occasional articles for Variety when he strolled into the Herald office one day and asked Eric Hawkins, the managing editor, for a job reporting on Parisian nightclubs.

This was in the late '40s, times were tough, and Hawkins rejected the idea immediately. He explained that he couldn't afford to hire a cabaret critic, that the paper didn't need one anyway, and added that in any case he would never consider giving such a choice as

assignment to a 23-year-old student who couldn't speak French.

"Some people would have taken this as a rejection," he likes to say, recalling that day 39 years ago.

The story has been told so often over the years that a few details may have given way to legend, but it continues something like this:

Buchwald waited a few weeks until Hawkins had gone on leave, then went back to the Rue de Berri and casually told Geoffrey Parsons, the editor, that he and Hawkins had been "talking about me doing a nightclub column."

The upshot was that Hawkins returned from vacation to find Buchwald happily typing away in the newsroom — and distracting

his new colleagues as he laughed out loud at his own work.

"And I started this little night-club column," Buchwald recalled recently, "and it wasn't a great column by any means but it was a start and it was an end and here I was on the Rue de Berri and all the ladies of ill repute right down the street and I crashed through them every night to the paper. It was very glamorous."

Over the next 14 years Buchwald transformed his "little night-club column" into a regular caricature of European culture and made himself, in the process, the world's most popular American expatriate.

"It's hard to measure how valuable Art Buchwald was to the pa-

per," said R.J. Cutler, who took over as editor in 1960. "He was a star. Tremendously important."

When it first appeared in February 1949, "Paris After Dark" was little more than a clumsy potpourri of Pigalle and other can-canaries. But as Buchwald learned to navigate around the Parisian lights, he began to write separate columns on films and restaurants and to gain a reputation — deservedly or not — as authority in these matters.

Buchwald got an unexpected boost in 1950 when he told his readers how an RKO representative attempted to elicit a favorable review of the newly released movie

See FUNNY, Page III



## Montparnasse in the 1920s: A Reporter Looks Back on the 'Seacoast of Bohemia'

From 1927 to 1935, Al Lancy worked as city editor and night editor of the Paris Herald before returning to New York to become one of the Herald Tribune's most respected writers. In 1947, he published "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," an evocative memoir of his Paris years and the paper's history. That book's first chapter, on the joys of being a journalist in Paris, is excerpted here. It probably lured to Paris more past and present editorial staffers than any single work.

By Al Lancy

**T**HE terrace at the Café du Dôme was filling up. White-suited waiters scurried about, taking orders, delivering drinks and between times placing new tables on the sidewalk until they stretched almost to the curb. The season was summer and the time of day midafternoon. Between the broad saxes of the plane trees along the outward little wavering patches of sunlight fell on the pavement like tiny spotlights on a stage. Newsmen arrived singly, in twos and threes, looked brightly around, tested acquaintances, found seats and began to talk.

In a far corner, his back against the glass partition that separated the Dôme's terrace from the next, a young man sat and surveyed the pleasant scene. He was about to embark upon an adventure. Hundreds of other Americans would do likewise and then talk about it for the remainder of their lives. For he was a young newspaperman, and he had made the fairly obvious discovery that Paris was the most desirable place in the world for a stay of any length, from a day to a lifetime. And he was about to get a job on the Paris Herald, already a legend, the most famous of all expatriate American newspapers and destined soon to become more famous still.

All along the terrace were other young men and women of many nationalities, in love with themselves and with life and reaching after romance. They talked of love and life, of the books they were going to write, the pictures they would paint and of the impossibility of achieving any sort of civilized existence anywhere except in Paris. They talked of freedom and beauty and scorned the United States of America, a crass place where materialism and Prohibition held sway. On other cafe terraces in other

parts of Paris, Americans were sitting, too, this day, concerned not with art and life in their deeper meanings, but greatly concerned with entertainment and play. For these were the Fabulous

20s. The Era of Wonderful Non-sense was about to begin. The tide of American invasion was rising. This was the tide which, rolling in succeeding waves of reverse migration, was soon to engulf Paris and,

before receding just ahead of catastrophe and distress, was to produce that incredible period in Paris and Europe which now seems as remote as the 19th century.

By turning in his seat a little, the

gray men of another day had sat, and at the other, where the Boulevard Saint Michel meets the Observatoire, was the Closerie des Lilas, the last link with the old Latin Quarter of song and story. And here where he sat, were the two cafés of the Dôme and the Rotonde, facing one another across the broad *carré* where the Boulevard Raspail cut through.

Around these two cafés the whole life of the Quarter was centralized. Here Art had her abode. This was not the old Latin Quarter of Du Maurier and Trilby, but a new district that had emerged from World War I. And here on the Dôme terrace at this moment sat Kiki, the famous artist's model, pale face heavy with rouge, a white mouse on her wrist, the Trilby of the 1920s.

Wasn't that man in sandals and robe Raymond Duncan, and might not Isadora herself come later to sit and hold her court? No more than a few hundred yards away from here James Joyce might be during that night, and if one sat long enough Gertrude Stein would surely show up. Over there was a chap named Hemingway, said to be working on something revolutionary, and at another table sat Harold Stearns,

the young hopeful of the New Republic, who had just abandoned America with a fanfare of trumpets for a life of creation in Montparnasse. On any day you might sit near Pablo Picasso and hear him speak.

What matter if most of those present were Bohemia's failures and camp followers? The Quarter was more alive than ever it had been before, the young man felt. This was the time, this was the place.

At a table against the wall just by the entrance, he had noticed a big blond man reading a copy of the Paris Herald. He was not only reading it, but making marks upon it from page with a pencil that clearly came from a newspaper's copy desk. He was immediately identifiable as an employee of the paper, probably a copy reader.

Paying out of his meager residue of francs, the young man pushed his way among the crowded tables and stood before the big fellow, who after a moment looked up and said:

"Hello there. Sit down and have a drink. I'm Curley."

It was as easy as that in Paris,

See BOHEMIA, Page V

## A Century of 'Speaking Up'

By Vicki Elliott  
*International Herald Tribune*

largest fortunes in the United States. They were soon rolling out lavish feature supplements in color; a decade later, they introduced half-tone photographic reproduction.

Distribution similarly kept up with the latest trends. In 1908, having experimented with a racing car or two, the Herald retired its cyclists and horse-drawn delivery vans for a fleet of motorized delivery trucks.

Meanwhile, Crockett maintained that he was the first newspaperman, at least in Europe, to use an automobile in pursuit of a story. This happened when a lady friend helped him to trail William K. Vanderbilt the elder and his new bride to their château outside Paris. And Wilbur Wright invited a Herald correspondent to become the first airborne journalist in 1908. ("Good God," the reporter wrote of the ascent, "what a rush! I never felt another sensation like it, except once when dashing down a water chute.")

In communications, too, given the demands of his extensive network of correspondents, Bennett became something of a pioneer. To reduce the cost of telegraphic dispatches, and break Jay Gould's Western Union monopoly, he joined forces with silver magnate John W. Mackay to set up the Commercial Cable Co., and in 1899, he enlisted the young Marconi, whose experiments had been brought to his attention by a reporter, to record the finish of the America's Cup yacht race.

The wireless served the Herald particularly well in its coverage of the 1912 sinking of the Titanic. Scanning the passenger list of the liner *Carpathia* as it steamed toward the stricken ship, Bennett spotted the name of an enterprising young master of shirtwaists whom the Herald had interviewed a year earlier. May Birkhead did a splendid job of relaying by wireless the accounts of the survivors, and after completing her European tour, ended up in Paris as the Herald's society editor.

In his capacity as self-appointed representative of the United States, Bennett was not averse to making his presence felt in politics, whether it was consorting with Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey or snubbing Kaiser Wilhelm and his crown prince, for whom he came to harbor a profound disdain. In 1889, he fell afoul of the French government by briefly but openly espousing the cause of an anti-Republican movement led by General Georges Boulanger, and he vowed never to make such a mistake again.

But his correspondents' interviews with the likes of German nobles and Italian prime ministers helped to establish the press as an influence in diplomatic affairs. By 1912, a reader was praising the Paris Herald as "a national emblem and oracle — the most patriotic and American thing in Europe, not excepting the diplomatic corps."

Despite its handsome appearance, the Herald was not a paying proposition. By 1908, with an abortive attempt at a London edition behind him, Bennett estimated that he had sunk \$7 million into his "Continental paper," which then was losing money at a rate of about \$100,000 a year.

See HERALD, Page VI



NT Archives  
James Gordon Bennett Jr. arrives in New York on one of his last visits to the city.

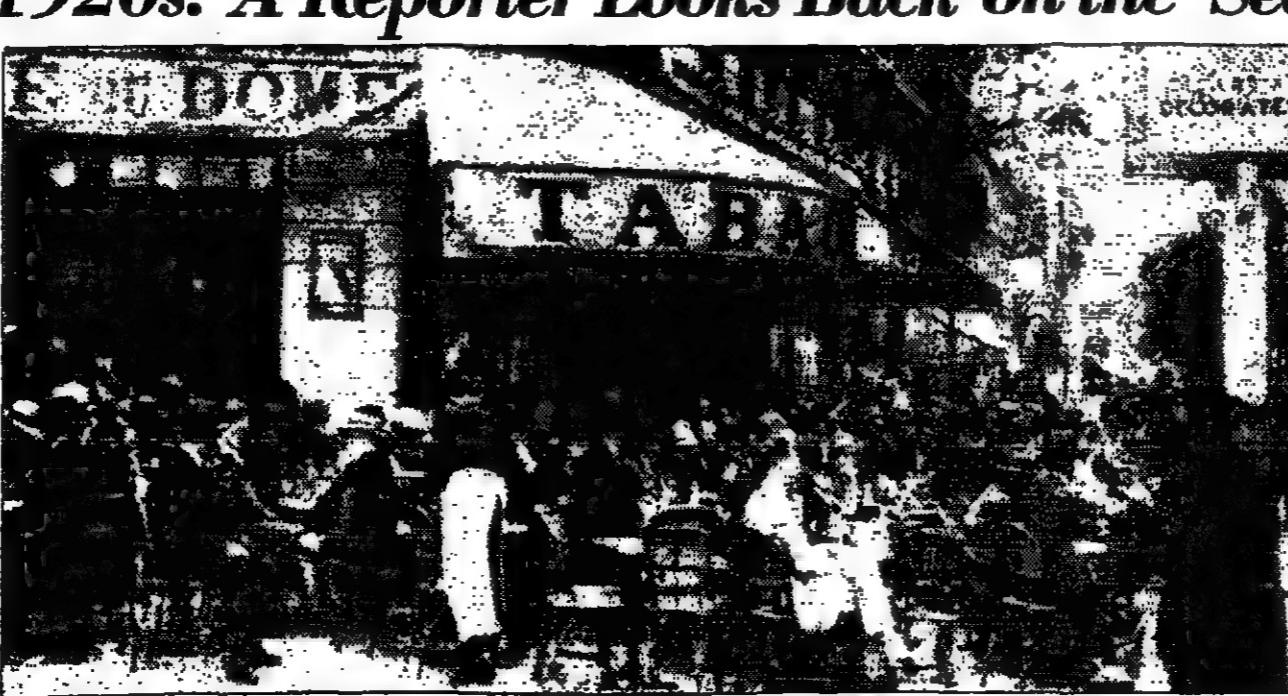
aging the earliest experiments with automobiles, airplanes and wireless communication.

Something of a snob himself, Bennett was catering to an élite, the class of people likely to grace the passenger lists of the Titanic and the Lusitania. His strategy was to reach them wherever they traveled, in resorts on the coast of Normandy and on the French Riviera in Swiss skiing stations and spas in Bohemia. It was not long before the Herald could be found in reading rooms in such cities as Munich, Dresden and Leipzig; the Romanoff court in St. Petersburg received daily copies.

"Names, names, names; news, news, news" was Bennett's credo, and lists of his potential readers and the hotels they were staying in padded out spaces between the news items. One veteran Herald correspondent, Albert S. Crockett, wrote that his London assignment involved "looking up Americans who might chance to be visiting London, interviewing them and chronicling the movements of such as were not desirous of escaping observation." (The banker J.P. Morgan was one of the more recalcitrant "invisible" examples.)

The register at the Herald's business offices on the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris became, for several decades, an obligatory stopping-off point for visiting Americans, and the Herald obliged by recording their coming and going.

From the very beginning, the newspaper pressed into service the most advanced technology of the day. Within three years, the Herald had imported Linotype presses, a novelty in Europe, for the new printshop located conveniently



## Which Italian daily does Henry Kissinger write for?



Mr Kissinger writes for the Italian daily newspaper that, in its history of over a hundred years, has gradually gained an authority that enables it to be more often the leader of the public opinion rather than a follower of current opinions.

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The survey conducted by ASEP for the Banco de Santander and directed by the sociologist Juan Díez Nicolás shows that 44% of stock exchange investors read the corresponding daily information in ABC.

### STUDY OF STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTOR ATTITUDES.

«Where do you read stock exchange information?»

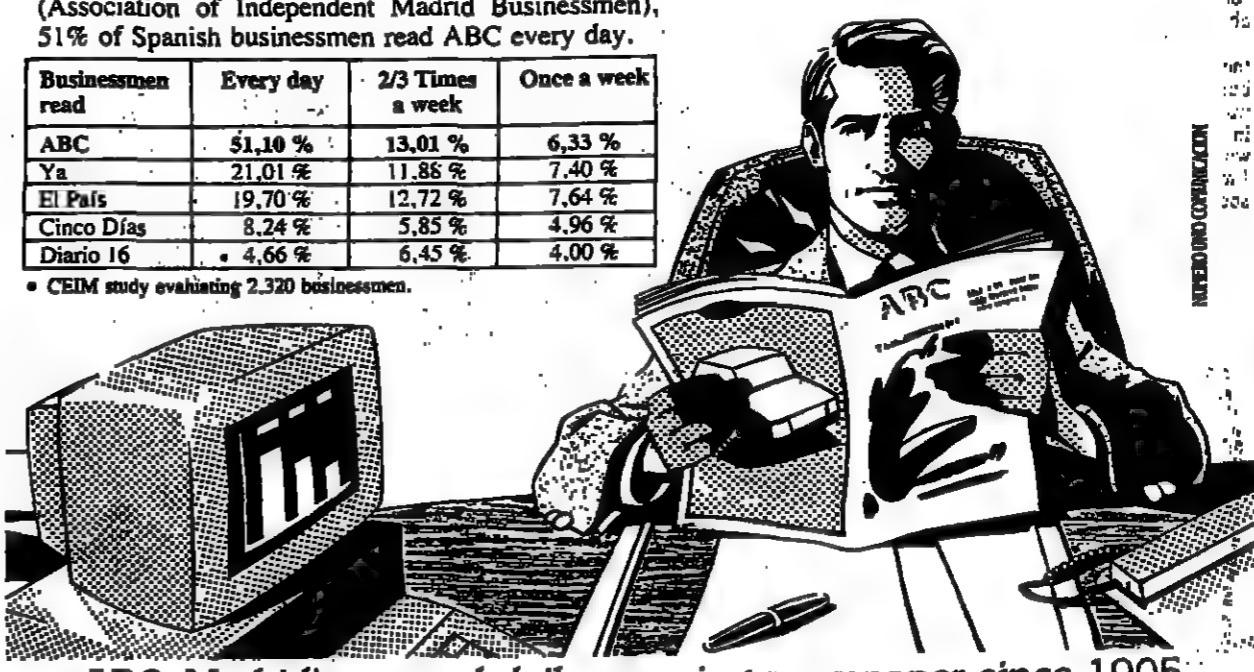
Newspaper	%
ABC	44
El País	24
Expansión	15
Cinco Días	13
Other publications	4
	100

• ASEP study evaluating 1,200 opinions.

According to the latest survey conducted by CEIM (Association of Independent Madrid Businessmen), 51% of Spanish businessmen read ABC every day.

Businessmen read	Every day	2/3 Times a week	Once a week
ABC	51,10 %	13,01 %	6,33 %
Ya	21,01 %	11,85 %	7,40 %
El País	19,70 %	12,72 %	7,64 %
Cinco Días	8,24 %	5,85 %	4,96 %
Diario 16	4,66 %	6,45 %	4,00 %

• CEIM study evaluating 2,320 businessmen.



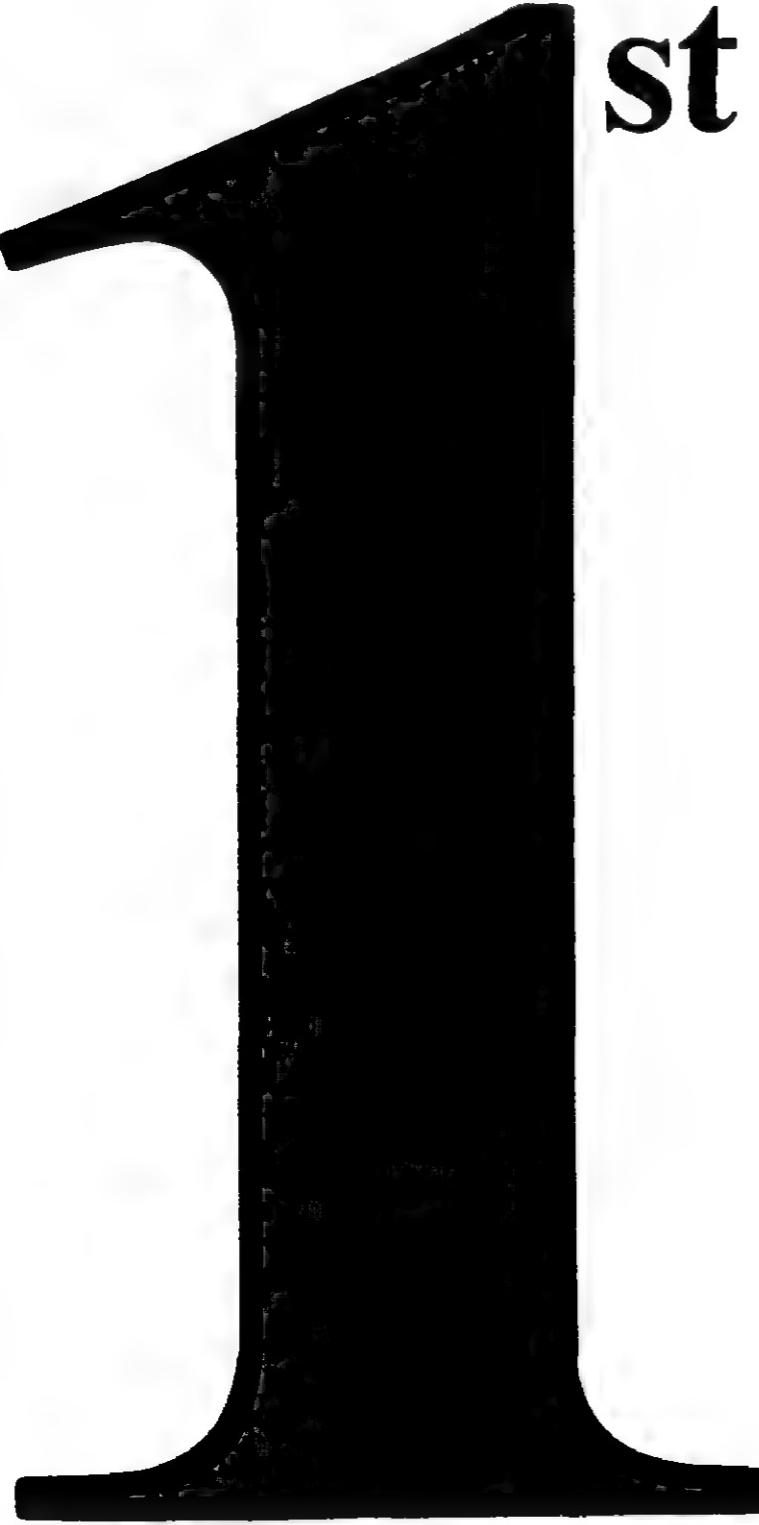
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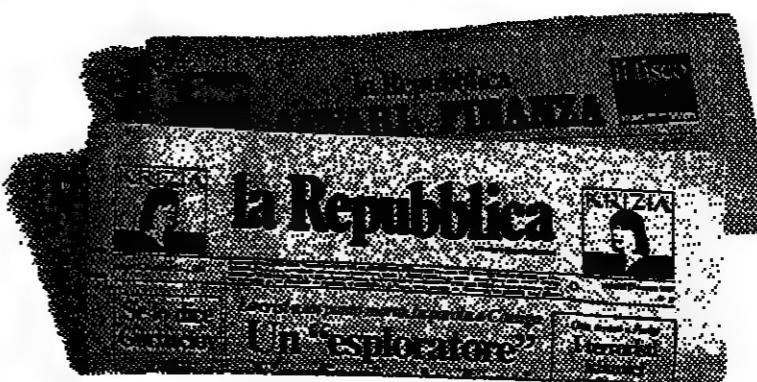
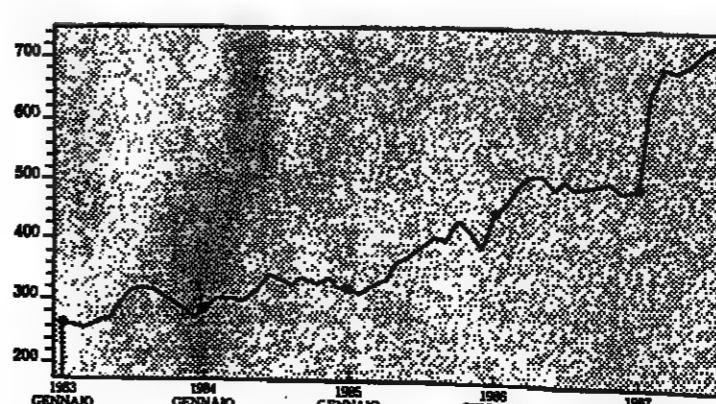
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INFORMACIÓN



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## The Day the Paris Herald Covered Up the Bikini

By Linda Healey  
International Herald Tribune

THE fashion editor had only one word for it: "Wow!"

And although her article may have been the smallest in the history of the paper, the brief report that it shared package a number of bylines.

When the bikini was unveiled in Paris, on July 5, 1946, all the Herald editorial staffers wanted to cover the story. The collective article that ran in the next day's paper included the following editor's note:

"For the first time in history, the entire staff of the European Edition and the foreign service of the New York Herald Tribune now in Paris insisted yesterday on covering the same assignment. Each was so determined to do that job that, for the sake of organizational morale, they were all assigned to the story. It turned out to be an exhibition of the world's smallest bathing suit, modeled at the Piscine Molitor. Most of their stories are printed below, although some of them are still writing."

Thus it happened that everybody from Paris bureau chief John "Tex" O'Reilly to sports columnist Eddie Snow ended up reporting on the swimwear scoop. Their overheated, tongue-in-cheek dispatches considered the subject from just about every angle.

"Bare-Foot Boy Abroad" was the subhead on O'Reilly's contribution, which reported: "There was a row of girls parading around in bikinis and the judges were workin' overtime. Every one of 'em, I mean the girls, was as pretty as a spotted pup under a red wagon."



Bikini Days: Michele Bernardini models the first, in 1946.



Paris Bares World's Smallest Bathing Suit And Consensus from Every Angle Is - Wow!

Snow took a cooler line. "The track was fast and considerable form was displayed on all sides," he reported.

The bikini's political implications were not lost on political correspondent William J. Humphreys,

who worried that "there is considerable danger of a dismemberment race among the big powers."

Atomic energy correspondent William Attwood's copy also predicted serious competition: "We'll find ways of making more spectacular suits than this one," a rival manufacturer of sports clothing told Attwood. "Just give us time."

Historical perspective was offered by Vincent Bugeja, a veteran power staffer who, among other things, compiled "Fifty Years Ago Today." He compared the bikini to the bathing costumes of 1896 and concluded: "It's all a matter of relativity. I'm glad none of my relatives were around when I attended yesterday's display."

And entertainment editor David Periman declared: "If this is what goes on normally at Molitor, night life in Paris does not hold a candle to afternoon life."

In fact, the only person not in on the action was a Herald Tribune photographer. For reasons unexplained, a thousand words were preferable to a picture.

## Harvey Brodsky, Pablo Picasso, Gloria Segall and, Yes, the Art of Love

By Nick Stour  
International Herald Tribune

IKE so many of Art Buchwald's readers, the young man from Philadelphia wrote a letter in 1958 to the only person in the world who could help him save his romance.

The man, a Temple University pre-law student named Harvey Brodsky, explained that he was in love with a certain Gloria Segall, whom he described as "the greatest living fan that Picasso has." In his zeal to impress her, Brodsky had offered to obtain Picasso's autograph. Now, to get his girl, he had to come up with the signature.

Buchwald, who often joked about the avalanche of oddball mail he received, thought this request so outlandish that he devoted an entire column to it.

"Please try to help me," Brodsky wrote. "The futures of two young people depend on it. She is miserable without me and I without her. Everything depends on you."

The letter ran for several paragraphs and concluded as follows:

"I, HARVEY BRODSKY, 5627 Arlington Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on this twelfth day of FEBRUARY, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, do solemnly swear that any item received by me from

ART BUCHWALD (name PABLO PICASSO'S AUTOGRAPH) will never be sold or given to anyone except MISS GLORIA SEGALL, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Musing that the world "must be moving ahead pretty fast culturally when a girl won't make up with her boyfriend unless he produces Pablo Picasso's signature," Buchwald moved on to the next column.

It happened, however, that a well-known photographer named David Douglas Duncan read the column in Cannes as he was en route to have lunch with Picasso.

The request was relayed, the artist

was moved, and Duncan was soon on his way up to Paris to hand Buchwald a crayon sketch inscribed personally to Gloria Segall. It was dated Feb. 19, 1958, the same day the letter was printed.

Back in Philadelphia, The Associated Press reported on March 2, after the packet arrived, that "Gloria clutched the 8-by-12 print — three flowers astant and in bold writing over them the phrase, 'Pour Miss Gloria Segall' — as if it were a passport to paradise."

But if Gloria really had entered Eden, she was not yet ready to admit her proud suitor.

"Harvey and I grew up in the

same general neighborhood but didn't really get to know each other until last summer," she said. "We are good friends but we have no plans for marriage."

Recent efforts to locate Brodsky and Segall were unsuccessful, but in recounting the episode for a column in 1973 Buchwald confirmed that the two never married.

Buchwald wasn't bothered because he, too, had obtained a Picasso original, again due to Duncan's intervention.

"The only loser in the deal," the columnist summed up, "was Harvey Brodsky, who got neither the girl nor a painting."

## FUNNY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Joan of Arc" by offering him free tickets to an upcoming film.

Infuriated at this apparent breach of protocol, the producer, Walter Wanger, immediately denounced Buchwald as immature.

Buchwald countered by telling a wire service reporter, "In France when a producer doesn't like what a critic says, he challenges him to a duel. If Mr. Wanger will send his seconds, we can discuss weapons."

There was never a duel, but the story got good play. And Buchwald's worldwide recognition grew.

By now Buchwald had broadened his beat to concentrate more on the Paris social scene. He was dropping in regularly at the big hotels — the Ritz, the Crillon, the George V — to hobnob with Jack Benny, Gene Kelly or Elizabeth Taylor. The stars, eager to have him report on their presence in Paris, sometimes would call Buchwald first and say, "Could you take us to a good restaurant today?"

Hawkins has noted in his memoirs that, although the famous arrivals and departures were picked up by the wire services, "The loon reporting as known in New York and Hollywood was still unpracticed in Paris until Buchwald saw its possibilities for an American communist abroad."

By 1952, the column had become "Europe's Lighter Side," but was bound only by Buchwald's imagination. It was also appearing regularly in the parent New York Herald Tribune. Later, as more papers picked it up, the column became simply "Ari Buchwald."

"You can't believe how loose and laid back everything was," Buchwald recalled. "I had complete freedom to do anything."

Buchwald once drove to Moscow from Paris and then wrote 10 articles on what it was like for a capitalist to go to a communist country in a Chrysler Imperial. On discovering the state of Russian roads, he quipped, "We begin to understand why Napoleon turned back."

When Billy Wilder was touring Europe and promoting "Some Like It Hot," Buchwald got to the crux of the matter by quoting the wretched director as saying, "The picture is making a fortune, everyone is laughing, the theaters are crowded, but the question I have to face every morning is: 'Could this film win first prize at the Yugoslav Film Festival?'"

Buchwald became so popular that he eventually required a secretary, who was useful for more than tracking appointments and mail.

Ursula Naccache, who worked with Buchwald for four years, remembers that he often "didn't have a column yet at 4:00 and he'd say to me, 'Ursula, tell me your life story again.'"

So the next day, the world might read about poor Ursula's attempt to get a marriage license in Paris or how she ran into trouble because in 1956 she changed apartments without telling the police.

"There is no more serious crime in France (unless you can prove it was a crime of passion) than moving in France without telling the Prefect," Buchwald wrote.

One of Buchwald's favorite subjects was American tourists.

"They didn't know where they were," he recalled. "They didn't know what the money was all about, they thought they were being cheated all the time and, ah, they were funny."

In a column entitled "Inverted Snobism," his tourists bragged

about all the sights they had ignored.

"Not only have we not gone to the Tour d'Argent and the Folies Bergère," said a visitor to Paris, "but we haven't even been to the Louvre."

Another said she skipped Florence "because we have some friends who said you can buy the same things in Rome."

A third said proudly, "We were in Rome, but we didn't even see the Pope — and we're Catholic."

And then there was the subject of his children.

"I am in the process now," Buchwald once wrote, "of forming an international organization called Fathers Anonymous. The object of the group is to give up children. Everyone knows you can't kick the habit for good, so the society has not set its sights too high. For a beginning it only hopes to get its members to give them up in the summertime."

"As every father knows, a child is

the worst thing you can take on vacation."

By 1962, Buchwald himself was ready for a vacation. His reservoir of fun and games was running dry, and in June he confirmed the prevailing rumors that he would be leaving Paris to test his talents on the political front in Washington.

"After 14 years of pacing up and down the boulevards of Paris," he wrote at the time, "we decided it was time we got reacquainted with the land of our birth as well as giving our livers a long-needed rest."

His friends were doubtful. He could never compete with "serious journalism," they said.

Of course they were wrong. After an inaugural column from Washington about the hassles of house-hunting, Buchwald proceeded to perfect the political satire that would win him a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding commentary in 1962.

For most of Buchwald's time in Paris, his column was anchored to no particular spot in the Herald's pages. That changed with the arrival of Cutler.

"I thought the column deserved an anchor," he said, "and after a big fight with circulation I moved the comics off the back page and put Buchwald in the upper left-hand corner."

More than a quarter of a century later, Buchwald and Cutler are both long gone from Paris, but the column hasn't budged from the back page. Although the Herald Tribune is only one of 550 papers in which the column now appears, it remains Buchwald's favorite, for obvious reasons.

Looking back, he said, "We had a wonderful time and we lived the life that we were supposed to live, granted to us by the French-American rules of youth."

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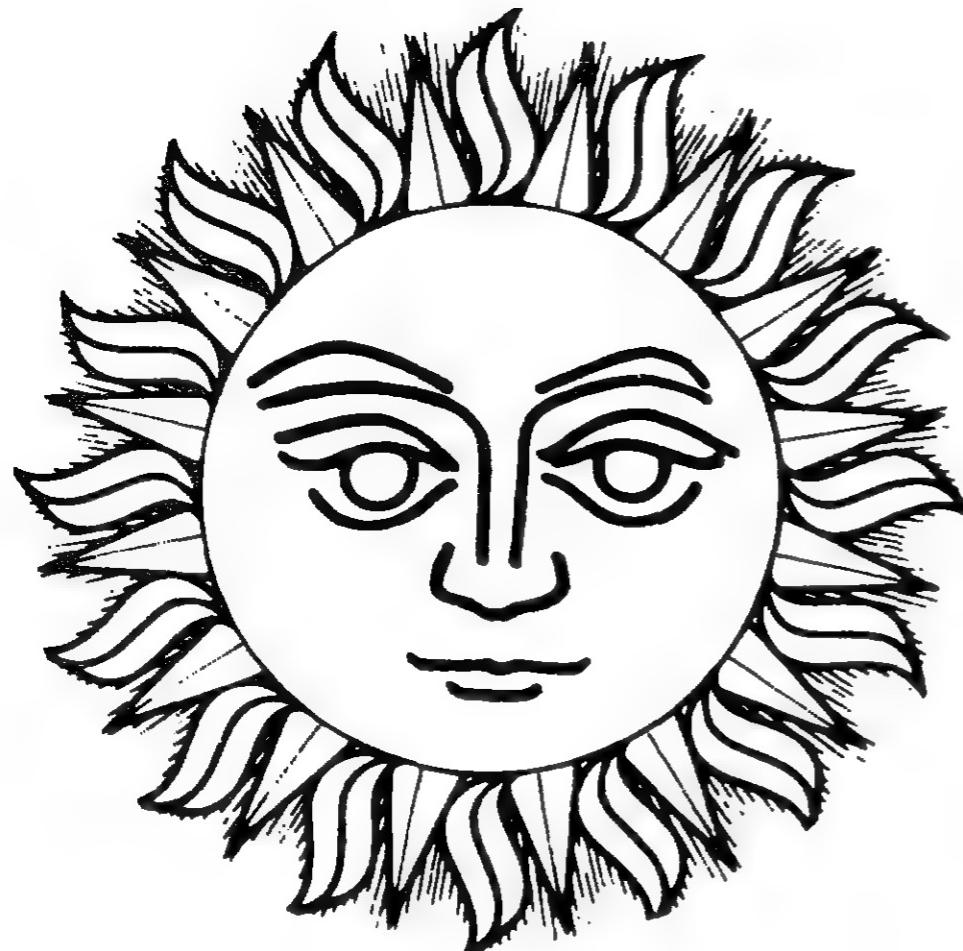
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# JOURNAL DE GENÈVE



## LE QUOTIDIEN SUISSE D'AUDIENCE INTERNATIONALE



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## A Fashion Reporter's Favorite Anecdote

The author has covered the vagaries and vogueries of the Paris fashion scene for decades and picked this story as her all-time favorite. It appeared in the IHT of April 19, 1979.

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

In one of last week's spiciest moments, Pierre Cardin called Anna Piaggi, Karl Lagerfeld's escort, muse and best friend, a monkey and a clown.

It happened at a dinner party closing the fashion season, a hectic time that always carries some madness about it anyhow.

One must also understand that this is not exactly a normal crowd—women crazy about dresses, men crazy about each other. Talents, phonies, groupies, cliques. As for the clothes, they beat anything on the runway: leather and gold chains, bare shoulders and lace, sequins and lamé— one big fashion orgasm. But even in that crowd, Anna Piaggi turned out to be too much.

At Le Sept, a restaurant that started out being frankly gay but is now chic and very Tout Paris, a prominent French fashion editor was hosting a dinner for international fashion. Cardin was seated at the table of French Vogue editor Francine Crescent, who has great social clout without trying.

Other fashion luminaries, such as Pierre Balmain (in a Zorro-black cape) and Guy Laroche (in satin blouse), were distributed evenly, except for poor Marc Bohan from Dior, who arrived late and ended up in Siberia—downstairs and not too far, in fact, from the toilets. Lagerfeld came even later, but he fared better.

Now, two things: Lagerfeld is the acknowledged king of Paris fashion today, and he is also a close friend of Miss Crescent. So he headed straight for her table in a well-planned, calculated Versailles grand entrance (Lagerfeld is mad for the 18th century). He sleeps in a period red brocade bed and dines only by candlelight.

His ponytail tied in an impeccable bow, his mouth touched up with lip gloss, he walked in, fanning himself with huge black feathers. Behind him, Piaggi looked like some giant chandelier put in summe storage; her head wrapped in white gauze, in her La Scala dress, an enormous lace crinoline so big that in order to accommodate her skirts, one had to move Neiman Marcus President Philip Miller (he squeezed right to make room).

As Lagerfeld and Piaggi moved in like a two-piece armada, Cardin started agitating and muttering that this was "a scandal, a disgrace, a shame to Paris fashions... Madwoman of Chaillet, I'm finishing my dessert then out, can't take it anymore." And on and on.

Everybody was over when, in a dead silence, Cardin, obviously still in shock, turned to Piaggi, who was at the other end of the table and said (yes, loudly): "Madame, you are a clown."

Everybody stops eating. Lagerfeld stops fanning, looks right, then left, everybody holds his breath, hoping it is all going to be a big joke. But not at all. One second later, Cardin struck again: "And you are a monkey."

At this point, Lagerfeld choked in his stiff, custom-made Hilditch and Key collar. He was about to jump on Cardin—"Non, vraiment, ce monsieur"—when his neighbor, who was dying for a fight, possibly a duel, thought about the hostess, a good friend, and bald Lagerfeld back. It wasn't too hard.

It all fizzled out, with Lagerfeld pushing back his plate, saying "We've cut my appetite," and fanning himself furiously. Meanwhile, Piaggi never said a word. She just looked at Cardin and went on with her dinner. A lady.

The fight was off, but not the tongue-wagging. Why would Cardin, a gentle, elegant man, choose to insult a woman in public? Could it be that he was miffed by Lagerfeld's getting so much attention? Hardly, if one knows Cardin, a man of worldwide scope and so totally self-centered that he can monologue you to death.

Was it not the sincere reaction of a designer who has done a lot for fashion and who was truly shocked by what he considers fashion decadence? Is it possible that there is some kind of fashion generation gap? But why get so mad?

And who exactly is Piaggi? A fashion freak? Yes and no, though God knows she more than looks like one in all those Visconti plumes, ruffles, cartwheels, bursles and gold-headed canes.

At Lagerfeld's collection, for instance: It was 9 A.M., and most people were not sure whether they'd got their sweaters on right.

Piaggi arrived wearing a black ruf-



Karl Lagerfeld  
Fashion Madness: Piaggi as sketched by Lagerfeld (inset).

"We've cut my appetite," and fanning himself furiously. Meanwhile, Piaggi never said a word. She just looked at Cardin and went on with her dinner. A lady.

The fight was off, but not the tongue-wagging. Why would Cardin, a gentle, elegant man, choose to insult a woman in public? Could it be that he was miffed by Lagerfeld's getting so much attention?

Hardly, if one knows Cardin, a man of worldwide scope and so totally self-centered that he can monologue you to death.

Asked if that was so, Piaggi said recently, "I guess so. But we're very independent, you know. I never wear Chloé's clothes. Maybe a shirt here, a dress there. I like to mix everything, modern clothes with vintage clothes."

"I love dresses. I feel like some sort of missionary. I can transform everything. I can make something out of nothing, just by changing the accessories."

"Do we talk fashion with Karl? Yes, but indirectly."

Doesn't she mind people laughing and cracking jokes? "It doesn't worry me," she said. "People often usually tell I'm having fun. I'm never aggressive. I hope, or vulgar. In any case, if people are nasty, I pay no attention."

## LE FIGARO (121 ANS)

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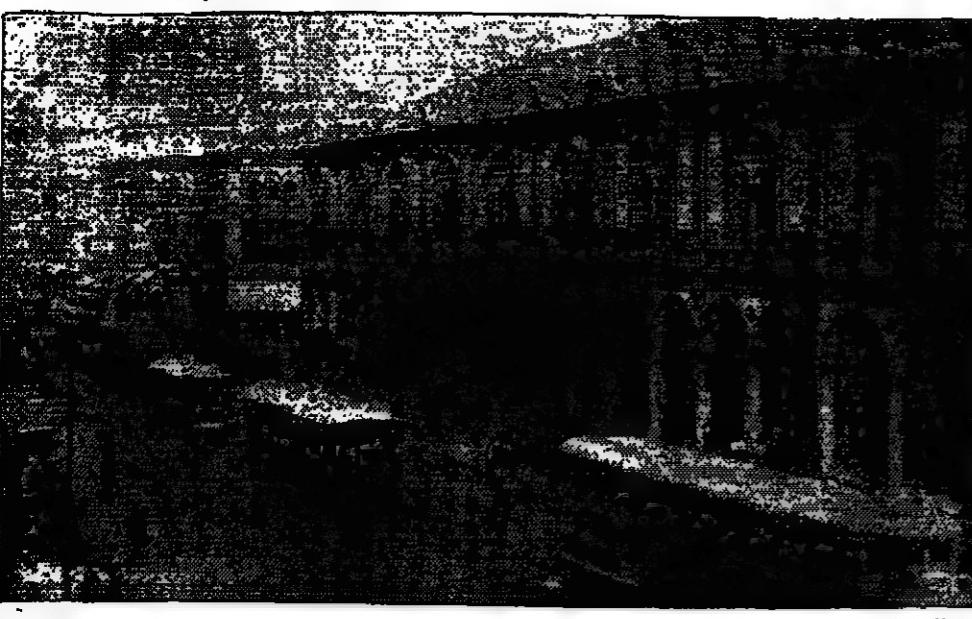
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**LE FIGARO**  
LA RÉFÉRENCE DE CEUX QUI BOUGENT



In 1912, trolleys move past the old New York Herald Tribune building on Herald Square.

## The Rich Legacy of the NYHT

By Nina Martin  
International Herald Tribune

**J**AMES Gordon Bennett Sr. and Horace Greeley — the two grandfathers of the International Herald Tribune — were the sort of men who called an arm an arm. In the New York newspaper world of the 1830s, this was unusual; the vocabulary of penality was riddled with euphemisms: "extremities" for arms and "digits" for toes were only two of the sadder ones.

But Greeley and Bennett had neither the time nor the inclination for "nice" language. The newspapers they founded reflected this intelligence and impatience, and helped bring American journalism into the modern age.

In 1835 Greeley was writing and printing a small, money-losing newspaper when he was approached by Bennett to help launch the Herald. Greeley — who disapproved of liquor, tobacco, gambling, prostitution, capital punishment and slavery — was cool toward Bennett, who already had three failed newspapers as marks against his name.

So Bennett went off to do it alone — "not to instruct," as he said, "but to start" — and his Herald found fame with its first big story, graphic coverage of the hacking murder of a prospector named Helen Jewett. Greeley did not approve. When he finally weighed in with his Tribune in 1841, he adopted a more dignified tone.

The newspapers were fierce rivals, and thrived on their opposing styles. But both helped shape every newspaper that came after. Bennett's Herald redefined the meaning of news. Greeley's Tribune showed that a popular newspaper can also serve a moral purpose and still attract readers.

Bennett was European by birth, a linguist and a self-trained political economist; the Herald became the first American paper to carry Wall Street news, including stock market prices, and the first to offer systematic foreign coverage.

Perhaps Bennett's most daring and impudent innovation was his assault on high society, whose exploits he detailed in a style described as "midway between lampoon and sycophany." Sometimes society hit back. In one extreme episode his wife was beaten while her husband was beaten senseless by a gang headed by a political candidate whom the Herald had helped to defeat. Mortified, she fled to Europe to raise their children, setting the stage for James Jr.'s return to Paris years later to found the European edition.

Bennett Sr. was also in the forefront of technological advances, using Samuel F.B. Morse's new telegraph, for example, to cover the Mexican war in 1846.

Greeley's Tribune was among the first to epitomize the crusading

tradition in mainstream American journalism. The Tribune led the fight against slavery and for educational reform. It also aimed to enlighten, with coverage and arts criticism that set the standard in America's most culturally important city.

After Greeley died in 1872 (a month after he lost the presidential election to Ulysses S. Grant), the paper edged further to the right. And it also pioneered technologically: Greeley's successor, Whitelaw Reid, financed the development of the Linotype machine which revolutionized print production. Thirty years later, the Tribune introduced the easy-to-read Bodoni typeface, changing the look of U.S. newspapers.

Neither man cared much about money; they cared about the story and costs be damned. Bennett, for example, spent the then-extraordinary sum of \$325,000 on Civil War coverage. In 1870 the younger Bennett spent thousands to send reporter Henry M. Stanley to Africa to find the Scottie missionary doctor David Livingstone.

Such largesse helped turn the Herald into the biggest, most influential newspaper in America, with more than 500,000 readers a day by the 1880s. But the impulse to spend sowed the seeds of the Herald's later financial difficulties.

The Tribune's problems were different: it never found an editor whose vision and energy could drive it the way Greeley had.

Under Reid, the Tribune became conservative and complacent, especially after Reid moved his base to London, where he served for many years as American ambassador. By the time his widow and son bought the Herald and merged it into the Tribune in 1924, both newspapers were experiencing serious financial and leadership problems.

And yet, despite continuing financial strain, the merged paper managed, against all the odds, to become one of the very best dailies published anywhere.

What the men and women who ran the papers after Greeley and Bennett had in abundance was taste, and this may have been their most lasting legacy. Quality was appreciated, whether it was Karl Marx's (he was the Tribune's London correspondent in the 1840s), Mark Twain's variety (he wrote for both papers), that of Jack Ris' writing for the Tribune about "How the Other Half Lives" in the late 19th century, or Tom Wolfe's and Jimmy Breslin's sort (they were Herald Tribune colleagues in the 1960s).

Helen Rogers Reid, the strong-willed wife of Whitelaw Reid's son Ogden and the leading figure in the Tribune's management for decades, may have been as conservative as she was energetic, but she fought nonetheless, to hire the liberal Wal-



AI Lansky

"I've got just the man you need here," said Curley, who never had seen or heard of the newcomer an hour before. He proceeded to spread it on thick, and the deal was consummated. Asked when he wanted to start work, the new member of the staff replied, "Now!" and was told to go get something to eat and come back. He and Curley were emerging from the director's office into a dim corridor, when Curley was greeted with a shout:

"My Old Pal!" A wispy little man stuck out his hand. He was no more than five feet tall and had a leathery, lined face, but the lines were merely wrinkles caused by his wide grin.

## BOHEMIA

(Continued from Page 1) especially at the Dôme. The young man sat down and began to talk about himself. He said he had been living in Paris for months and wanted to stay on, but had run out of money. He wondered if there might be a chance of catching on at the Herald.

"Don't blame you," said Curley. "Wish I could stay on myself, but I'm sailing Saturday. Probably give you the job. Read copy? Always looking for copy readers. Reporters a dime a dozen. You can just about live on the pay. Lousy sheet, but it's going to get better. Can't miss with all these people coming over. Just going down now. Want to come along and have a try?"

Curley rose and plumped down the aisle, buffering new arrivals like a swimmer going against the tide. It was late afternoon now, and the day was drawing in, an enchanted hour when the sun's warm breath, turned cool by approaching night, brings an indescribable quality to the Paris light.

Curley stepped to the curb and held up his hand. An ancient red Renault, which looked as though it had taken Gallieni's army out to the Marne (and probably had), pulled up and the two men piled in. With a raucous squawking of the bulb horn, the chauffeur, a typical member of that extraordinary clan, whirled diagonally across an opposing stream of traffic and somehow managed to come out on the Boulevard Raspail at top speed. They swung into the Rue de

Bois without slackening and sped past Aux Deux Magots, that delightful outpost of the old Latin Quarter in the new.

Into the narrow Rue Bonaparte the taxi plunged. After a few minutes of ear-splitting blasts and appropriate remarks on the stupidity of the human race from the driver, they burst suddenly onto the quai and swung left onto the Pont du Carrousel. A string of loaded barges moved slowly up the Seine. The tug that pulled them, ducking its tall smokestack for the bridges, let off little puffs of white steam. Lights began to twinkle in the Tuilleries gardens and along the river.

"It is not easy to leave this city,"

Curley said as the cab turned a sharp right and careened on down the quai with the Louvre on the left. "I wish I was in your shoes, just starting. It could be a hell of a paper, too, if the right guys came to work on it."

His companion was wondering as they turned into the Rue du Louvre, past the serene domes of the old palace with its noble colonnade and iron fence, if Curley would be good for a touch in case he didn't get the job. At the same moment Curley was saying to himself that he'd have to make it pretty strong. This guy was certain to be good.

"Meet Sparrow Robertson,"

Curley said. "Outside of James Gordon Bennett, Sparrow is the greatest thing ever happened to this newspaper. Sparrow, take my friend out and show him where to eat. Send him back by 8 o'clock. He's starting to work tonight."

"Well, Old Pal," said the little man, "you come with me. I know just the stuff for you."

What he had in mind was not a restaurant but a bar — Harry's New York Bar — and the new man did not get any dinner that night. But he was back on time, and he worked a full trick on the strongest newspaper he ever had seen. When the first night's work was over, about 2:00 in the morning, several of the boys collected him and led him back to the Dôme.

The lights of the gay and glistening corner were still blazing through the night when they settled once more at the Dôme terrace. All the new Bohemians were still there, sitting out under the tree-spangled moon or in the smoke-filled interior, pouring out torrents of eloquence. So the men from the Paris Herald sat there, too, and the newcomer was introduced to the joys of talk in a Paris tavern when work is

## Jock Whitney: All but a Miracle

By Judith Fayard

**I**n large measure, John Hay Whitney was responsible for putting frozen orange juice on the table. "A Streetcar Named Desire" on Broadway, "Gone with the Wind" on the silver screen, Tom Fool on the racetrack, polo on the cover of Time magazine, and the International Herald Tribune on the newsstands of 164 countries.

He served for nearly a quarter of a century as chairman of this newspaper, purchased by him in 1958, until his death in 1962.

Born in 1904 and heir to one of the great American fortunes, Jock Whitney also inherited a strong sense of *richesse oblige*, using his vast wealth, as Dolly Levi urged in "The Matchmaker," like manner, spread around, encouraging little things to grow.

In his early career he backed such theatrical hits as "Clancy's Aunt," "Dark Victory" and "Life With Father." He was an early believer in the new Technicolor process and, in partnership with David O. Selznick, produced such film classics as "A Star Is Born," "Rebecca" and, of course, GWTW, which owed much to his unwavering confidence.

A volunteer in World War II, Colonel Whitney was captured by German troops in southern France but led a midnight escape from a moving train under air attack. The experience was a personal turning point, spurring him to postwar involvement in socially constructive endeavors.

In 1946, he set up J.H. Whitney and Co., a venture capital firm

which soon scored an impressive array of business successes.

Whitney was an early political supporter of his bridge and golfing partner Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1957 President Eisenhower appointed him Ambassador to the Court of St. James — a post held by his grandfather John Hay half a century earlier. There, he played a leading role in re-establishing the "special relationship" between London and Washington during the period following the Suez crisis.

Whitney was at his ambassadorial post when he bought the ailing New York Herald Tribune in 1958. The 120-year-old newspaper was more than \$1 million in debt, and losing money at the rate of \$547,45 a day.

The purchase was a sentimental, perhaps even idealistic imperative for Whitney. "I did it because I had to," he said. The paper was, in a way, in his bloodlines; his grandfather, John Hay, had written editorials for the New York Tribune in the 1870s. The decision also reflected Whitney's lifelong passion for the printed word, and the staunchly progressive Republicanism of both the paper and the man.

Many thought the undertaking was a lost cause. One was Samuel L. Newhouse, an expert at newspaper turnarounds. "It probably can't be done," he told Whitney's partner, Walter Thayer. "The Times has too big a lead. But Jock ought to give it a shot. There might be a miracle, and he will never regret the effort."

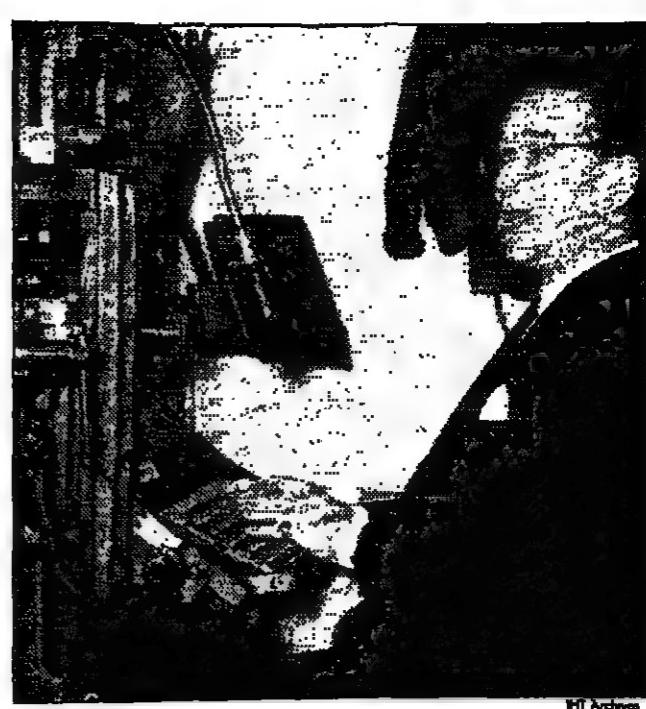
The miracle did not happen. Despite his best efforts, neither circulation nor advertising grew significantly. And the paper was beset by

devastating strikes, controversial top editors and unrealizable hopes of vital automation.

But there were compensations such as the running excitement of covering the news of that eventful period. Whitney even enjoyed the distinction of having the Herald Tribune boycotted by the Kennedy White House, because of an editorial about the Billy Sol Estes scandal. And it was on the paper's front page that Whitney did a once-in-a-lifetime turnaround, endorsing Lyndon Johnson against the Republican presidential candidate, Barry Goldwater, in 1964.

By August 1966, when, on the 113th day of still another strike, Whitney was finally forced to close the NYHT, he had spent \$40 million on his effort to provide "a force in the community, a force for good, a force for reason and a force for understanding ... a voice that will be heard."

But the closure of the New York paper only reinforced Whitney's dedication to the paper's European edition. The Paris paper had also been losing money, but its fortunes began to improve when The Washington Post joined Whitney in its ownership in 1966. A year later, The New York Times also became part of what then became the International Herald Tribune. At the time the paper had a circulation of nearly 60,000 copies, sold mostly to Americans in France and nearby countries. The number quickly jumped to more than 100,000, and the audience profile changed dramatically as non-Americans came to outnumber American readers



John Hay Whitney tests a Trib Limotype at the Rue de Berri.

and new technology allowed global printing and distribution.

Meanwhile, Whitney remained a central figure in the world of art, horse racing and philanthropy. He was a major supporter of Yale University, where a humanitarian professorship is named for him. Through the John Hay Whitney Foundation, he pioneered in minority education. With his wife, Betsy, whom he married in 1942, he was one of the leading collectors of Fauvist and neo-impressionist paintings.

A quiet and thoughtful man, Whitney's business inclination was to support the cause that would make sense over the long run — a legacy which still shapes this newspaper. When he died in 1982, the NYHT recalled his sense of public duty and his commitment to excellence: "The diversity of his interests mirrored his passion for life."

What the newspaper meant to him in his later years was perhaps best expressed by the late Trib editorial writer Harry Baehr, in an unpublished history of the New York Herald Tribune under the aegis of Whitney and Walter Thayer. "For both," said Baehr, "the name Herald Tribune on a newsstand in, say, Istanbul, is at once a distinguished Service Cross — and a Purple Heart."

Judith Fayard is Paris bureau chief for Life magazine.

## James Gordon Bennett: Inventor of the Fast Lane

By Vicki Elliott  
International Herald Tribune

**I**n the chronicles of America's press barons, the James Gordon Bennetts, elder and younger, occupy a colorful chapter. Their kingdom, The New York Herald, which introduced many of the features of the modern newspaper, ran under their direction for no less than 83 years, just before Victoria's reign to the start of the Roaring Twenties.

Bennett Sr., an indolent Scot with a sharp pen and a quiet personal life, came over from Europe and buried himself in an office in Manhattan, where he drew up a blueprint for a new kind of paper.

It was he, as one biographer wrote, who made the newspaper "impudent and intrusive," and the candor of not outspokesmen of his reporting style earned him regular verbal — and even physical — abuse.

Bennett Jr. did not inherit his father's way with a word. He was a man of the open air with a private persona that was colorful in the extreme. The very prototype of the wealthy and eccentric American, he was raised largely in Europe by his Irish mother.

Having launched his career in New York, he returned abruptly to Europe after a Manhattan scandal and, after a decade of living a very high life indeed, founded the Herald's European edition in Paris.

With his steam yachts, multiple residences and stubborn insistence upon turning his whims into reality, Bennett Jr. generated a fount of anecdotes. He was given, for example, to spectacular displays of his displeasure, yanking ladder rungs off the tables at Maxim's. He was fascinated by oars and small dogs, and he had a fondness for speed that nearly killed him several times.

Unlike his father, who had been shunned by the social set, Bennett Jr. occupied a conspicuous place in the society of his day. But his reputation in New York had long before been stained by a breach of "the most primitive of good manners," it was described at the time. This indiscretion, which consisted of publicly relieving himself into either a piano or a fireplace (there are two versions of the incident) during a party at his fiancee's home, not only led him to the last (illegal) duel fought in the United States, but also forced him to leave New York altogether. Having launched his career in Europe, he had always known that the Commodore, having been twice elected to that office at the New York Yacht Club.

Reflecting his interest in speed and science, early in the 20th century, that the sporting fraternity has never quite forgotten.

Best known was the race for the Coupe Internationale de l'Automobile, which everywhere except in the pages of his newspaper swiftly became known as the Gordon Bennett Cup.

Bennett kept three residences in Paris, a shooting box near Versailles, a handsome villa on the Riviera, three American homes and a hunting castle in Scotland, and he never passed up an opportunity to experiment with the latest conveyances, from automobiles and airplanes to the newly functional Paris Metro, which he rode regularly.

An avid yachtsman, he sailed across the Atlantic to win a sporting bet at the age of 23, and moved on in his riper years to more ambitious steam vessels, notably the Nautilus, more familiarly known as the Pneumonia, and the Lysistrata (named, he explained, after a Greek lady who was reputed to be very fast). To his employees, on board ship and off, he was always known as the Commodore, having been twice elected to that office at the New York Yacht Club.

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He was protective of his surname, however, and banned its use in his newspapers, even on the masthead. Meanwhile, as a by-product of his interest in global exploration, it was being attached to some of the most inaccessible corners of the Earth: to a lake in Alaska, an island in Siberia, and even, temporarily, to a mountain in Africa, to which he had sent journalist-explorer Henry M. Stanley.

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## HERALD

(Continued from Page I)

The losses did not, however, deter him from living the high life, whether headquartered in his residence on the Champs-Elysées (one of several he kept in Europe) or running the proverbial tight ship at his two newspapers via cable from his yacht in the Mediterranean.

It was when the Great War broke out that Bennett really came into his own, and it was not long before he began calling for the United States to join the Allies against Germany.

As his mainly British staff melted away, he reared up "like an old warhorse," as one employee put it, taking it upon himself to report, to edit, to do whatever was necessary to ensure that the paper was printed every day. While other dailies in the capital shut down and moved with the government to Bordeaux, Bennett was left to battle with the censor, providing sections in French and news from the front to Parisians who were thirsting for the details.

Bennett did not live to see the end of the war. His papers did not flourish. Several years after his death in the spring of 1918, both newspaper properties were acquired by Frank A. Munsey, then owner of the New York Sun. In New York, the paper was now failing, but the Paris Herald, whose circulation had boomed from a mere 12,000 in the late 1880s to an unprecedented 350,000 with the arrival of General John J. Pershing's American Expeditionary Force, provided an unexpected windfall.

Although circulation had plummeted after the doughboys sailed home, the huge profits of 1917-18 were squirrelled away and forgotten. Munsey's surprised accountant discovered a hoard worth about \$1 million.

Munsey's reign was brief ("Sir Transit Gloria Munsey," an office wag recorded among the graffiti on the wall of the editorial room), and the paper in 1924 passed into the hands of Helen and Ogden Reid, already owners of the New York Tribune, founded in 1841 by Horace Greeley. The Paris paper did not add the Tribune name for another decade, and then only after it merged with a local rival, the European edition of the Chicago Tribune.

The 1920s were years of pleasure in Paris, and transatlantic traffic of all kinds began to generate the highest excitement. The U.S. troops were replaced by shiploads of American tourists whose thirst for France was particularly whetted by the constraints of American Prohibition.

Lindbergh was mobbed, the first telephone link between the New and the Old Worlds was made in 1927, and the Herald began to address itself still more exclusively to the expanding American community. The news desk, never abstemious, became a fountain of drinking yarns, and the copy editors gave free rein to their imagination as they padded out the skeleton cables that arrived from New York.

To hear it from Al Lancy, then night editor of the paper, a stimulating amount of the news was either written before it happened or spun out of whole (well, almost

details).

The Herald's staff during this period included a generous complement of oddballs, including Vincent Bugatti, a Maltese Socialist, mathematician and man-about-town; colonists, and Sparrow Robinson. A ancient promoter from the Lower East Side who talked out of the side of his mouth and seemed to write that way as well, the Sparrow in his column gave the low-

liest by error when in fact his plane was still missing in fog. Most copies of that edition were retrieved in time, but the rival Paris Tribune got hold of one and retold it proudly the next day.

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The Herald's management greet-

ed 1930 with an utterly misplaced

optimism. On the home front, it had elected to make the next step in the paper's inexorable march westward through Paris, abandoning the Rue du Louvre and the teeming activity of the fruit and vegetable market of Les Halles to build an ambitious new headquarters in the Rue de Berri, off the fancy Champs-Elysées. It was not the moment to have saddled up a major debt. As the Depression set in, the Americans went home in droves, leaving the Herald with brand-new premises in a modern H-shaped building and an uncomfortably large installment payments.

The paper by now depended heavily on its revenue from the advertising that it could muster from European resorts, not excluding those in Germany and Italy, a fact that helped to cloud the political judgment of its general manager, Laurence Hills. While reporters whose bylines appeared in the Herald, such as Ralph Barnes and Eric Sevareid, became increasingly skeptical of the Fascists' intentions, Hills resolutely looked toward whatever brighter side he could find.

In the late '30s he was summoned to New York by the Reids and instructed to carry only editorials originating from the parent-owned paper, the better to reflect the strong anti-Fascist feeling that prevailed in the United States. But it was not until the summer of 1939, that Hills, now terminally ill with cancer, came to realize how over-optimistic he had been, and publicly recanted his earlier positions in a series of Page One editorials.

Throughout the so-called "phony war" that began in September 1939 and ended explosively in the spring of 1940, the paper continued to publish. As the Germans advanced on Paris and the ocean liner filled with people fleeing Europe, the Herald found itself again as just about the last free paper to publish in Paris. The final edition, dated June 12, 1940, was a single sheet whose second page was mostly blank. It was never distributed, for lack of transport.

See Next Page



Paris Herald offices at 21, Rue de Berri, in early 1950s.

whole) cloth. One slow news night, he records, the desk blew up a single paragraph of innocuous agency copy about a Pacific storm into a lead story proclaiming that the Pacific island of Yap had been engulfed by a tidal wave; on another occasion, while all France waited for the arrival of the aviator Richard E. Byrd, a prepared lead announcing his safe landing was published every morning on the "sporting situation" which, in plainer English, was a folksy chronicle of those places in Paris where gentlemen and ladies, his Old Pal the Duke of Windsor included, could cheerfully expect to wet their whistles.

The American community in the

1920s supported a half-dozen or so English-language publications,



# Born in the USA Read around the world.



Here's to the  
International Herald Tribune  
on its 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

# Congratulations from Germany's Business and Financial Daily.

**Handelsblatt**  
GERMANY'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL DAILY

(Continued from Previous Page)

A hiatus of four years followed, and after the triumphant 1944 entry into Paris of Allied and Free French troops, the U.S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, was installed in the Herald's plant and presses. By that December, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., son of the chief Herald Tribune editorial writer in New York, and himself its bureau chief in London, had taken over as editor of a revived Herald and published its first postwar editions.

A makeshift partition, known as the Wall, divided the newsroom of the two publications, but fraternalization between the staffs was amicable enough for Tribune men to cadge hot baths from their opposite numbers in their billets at the Hotel Scribe, and General Eisenhower himself was sufficiently fond of his daily Herald to complain when he was deprived of it.

Many of the prewar staff began to trickle back in time to put out a slew of banner headlines announcing such momentous events as Roosevelt's death, the German surrender and the U.S. air raid on "the important Japanese army base" of Hiroshima ("Atomic Bomb Revolutionizes War" ran the president headline).

In the new postwar order, the Herald Tribune had an important role to play in telling Europe, as Parsons put it, "what America thinks and is doing." An adaptation of the New York Herald Tribune," he wrote in an enthusiastic and telling memorandum to the Reids in New York, "published with the understanding that it was aimed at an international public, might actually achieve an international significance beyond anything we can imagine."

The Marshall Plan recognized this potential and underwrote 10,000 subscriptions of the paper that were distributed throughout Europe, but, in general, the 1950s, decade of a series of management changes, merely laid the groundwork for later expansion.

Continuity was provided by Eric Hawkins, the diminutive British managing editor whose Herald career had begun on the night in 1915 when the Germans sank the Lusitania. Hawkins became managing editor in 1924, a title which normally put him in effective daily charge of the newsroom, and he held that job until his retirement in 1960, at 74. Following Parsons's departure in 1950, he was the senior editor both in title and in function. (He was born a year after the European Herald put out its first issue.) His successor was Bernard Cutler.

The 1950s were the Parisian *jours de sauveté* of an ex-Marine named Art Buchwald, who arrived in 1949 to disrupt the newsroom by cracking at his own jokes as he un-

leashed such classic columns as "La Fête du Merci Donnant" upon the world. Almost 40 years later, the paper still carries Buchwald's columns, now beamed over from Washington, D.C., and a much scaled-down portrait of his Cheval Cat grins.

In 1958, the ailing New York Herald Tribune was purchased from the Reids by millionaire investor John Hay (Jock) Whitney, at that time the U.S. ambassador in London. The scion of a distinguished family, Whitney was conscious of a mission. He had bought the paper, he said, "because we live in a time when there are challenges only a newspaper can meet and excellencies only a newspaper can set, and because I believe we cannot let the world go by default to the dullards."

In Paris, as in New York, Whitney's paper was under pressure from The New York Times, which, in 1960, decided to launch an edition in Europe. The Herald Tribune was slowed, but under the steady hand of longtime business manager André Bing held its ground, expanding its communications facilities to permit same-day publication both of editorial material and full New York stock listings. In Paris, neither side was able to knock out the other.

But in New York, the picture was

gloomy: After a debilitating strike at the Herald Tribune, Whitney finally was forced to close down the New York paper. "I shall continue," he announced, "as publisher of the Herald Tribune in Paris, and I am confident that paper will grow and prosper in the future as it has in the past."

Whitney made good on that vote of confidence with typical inspiration, by enlisting the collaboration of some of the most potent forces in American journalism. The key first step was to bring in The Washington Post, whose publisher, Katherine Graham, had recently established a news syndicate with the Los Angeles Times, and was interested in further international visibility.

In 1967, The New York Times negotiated to merge its European edition into the paper, becoming part of an impressive triumvirate. The new International Herald Tribune, armed with a panoply of the two U.S. papers' foreign correspondents and editorial voices, was now in an unchallengeable position to tell the world—in Parsons's words—"what America thinks and is doing."

The stage was set for the next 20 years of progress toward global sophistication, extending the paper's reach well beyond the confines of



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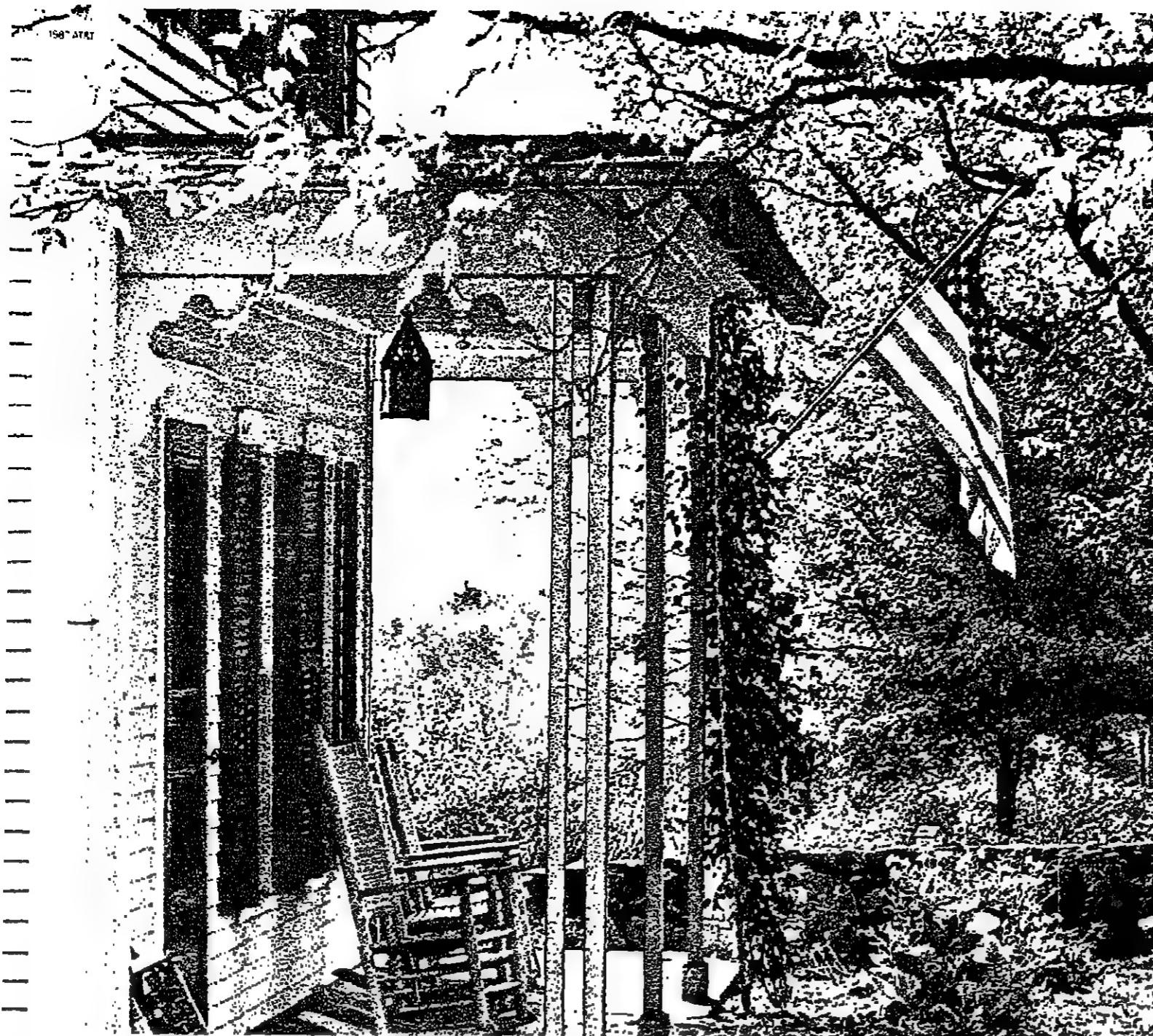
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(1887-1987)



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wishes the leading international daily  
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Watch the world go  
by from the front porch.  
Call home.

Thinking back on the world  
you left behind? A talk with  
the folks back in the States will  
bring it all back to life. So go  
ahead. Reach out and touch  
someone.\*



## How the Trib's Advertising Kept In Step With New Readership

By Richard H. Morgan  
**J**AMES Gordon Bennett Jr. was not very interested in advertising. He did, however, have an able advertising manager, Alfred Jaurret, who attracted many clients to the Herald's elite audience, among them such still-famous names as Vuitton, Tiffany and Michelin.

When publication resumed in 1944, there were few ads available. It wasn't until the early 1950s that prosperity returned, along with the American tourists. Led by Ad Director Marcel Tallin, the European Edition once again sold ads aimed largely at Americans.

But starting in the middle of the decade, a different kind of advertisement began to appear. The explanation lay in a basic change of direction, one stemming from post-war editor Geoffrey Parsons Jr.'s dreams of gearing the paper not only to Americans but to a truly international audience.

As improved transportation permitted wider distribution, and as English became the dominant international language, Parsons' dream began to come true. The paper drew more now on the resources of its New York parent and became less parochial.

Advertising slowed during World War I, but surged again in the heady 1920s. The Herald's management, with Jaurret still in place, aggressively promoted it as the ideal means of reaching the American tourists flooding Europe. The paper's pages blossomed with announcements from retailers, hotels, shipping lines and restaurants.

It was in the 1920s that the Herald's most famous advertisement began appearing (it still runs today). "Just tell the cab driver SANK ROO DOE NOO," reads the ad from Harry's New York Bar. Americans responded in droves, eager to escape the great thins which prevailed at home.

That was also the decade that special supplements became a major source of revenue, though the paper had carried supplements (including handsome four-color fashion sections) from its start. The apogee came in September 1927, with a 56-page ad-filled issue welcoming the American Legion convention to the United States.

Circulation and advertising both shrank during the Great Depression. The Herald Tribune was deeply in the red and scrambling hard for what little advertising was available, including ads from Ger-

man, Austrian and Italian resorts and travel companies. Director Laurence Hills was reluctant to offend these clients and the paper's editorials reflected his insecurity. In 1939, however, he reversed course in a series of front-page editorials, just months before the war closed with the fall of Paris.

Twenty years later, in 1958, IHT ad revenues had climbed to \$34 million, and the paper ranked third in a greatly expanded list of international publications — just behind Time and the Financial Times, and just ahead of Newsweek and The Economist.

The bulk of IHT advertising is now related to business and finance. There are still plenty of travel ads, but they now come mostly from airlines promoting their first or business class services and from leading business hotel groups. The paper has developed a strong international classified section — the only one of its kind.

Supplements still play an important role and high-quality 4-color ads were successfully introduced in 1980. But even as advertising grew, the IHT held to a policy of limiting ad content to 30 percent of total space, keeping the paper slim.

To sell and service this business, the IHT has created a global sales organization, including subsidiaries in New York, London, Frankfurt, Singapore and Hong Kong, and a network of commissioned representatives to cover other markets. All this is supervised by Rolf Kranepuhl, director of advertising sales since 1985.

European business and government leaders began turning to the Trib and, as the audience changed, so did the ads. Pages began to come in from resurgent European industry and there were financial notices from Wall Street institutions, eager to reach newly prosperous Europeans. To service this business, the Paris paper established its own New York sales office in 1949.

Change was slow. As late as 1963, the paper's largest advertiser was Simca tax-free cars. But when, in 1964, Soviet Chairman Nikita Khrushchev wanted to tell his story to the West, the only publication chosen for this advertisement was the Herald Tribune.

The 1960s also brought new competition, including The New York Times International Edition, which made some advertising inroads. It soon became evident that there were neither enough readers nor advertisers to sustain both.

The 1967 merger and the creation of the International Herald Tribune under its present ownership changed the situation. Over the next 20 years, the IHT was to become a major force in international marketing. In 1966, the paper's total ad revenues were \$1.6 million.

*Richard H. Morgan, associate publisher of the IHT, was advertising director from 1965 to 1985.*

Congratulations on the 100th Anniversary of International Herald Tribune Let's progress together to pioneer a new century

## THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN: the world's most exciting newspaper



The Yomiuri Shimbun has a daily circulation totaling 14,000,000.

The Yomiuri Shimbun publishes daily 9.15 million copies of its morning editions and 4.87 million copies of evening editions (except Sundays), totaling 14 million newspapers distributed to readers nationwide.

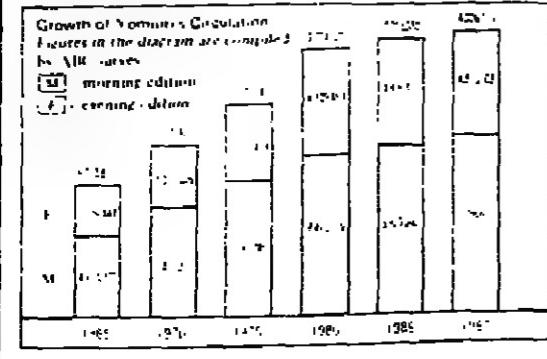
These figures are the largest for any daily newspaper in Japan—in fact The Yomiuri Shimbun has the largest circulation of any commercial newspaper in the free world.

The Yomiuri Shimbun was founded in 1874 as a morning newspaper. In 1931, we began publication of the evening edition. By 1974, a century after its first appearance, The Yomiuri Shimbun was printing 9.05 million morning and 3.9 million evening newspapers.

It was last year, in 1974, that we passed the 4 million mark for morning editions alone. No other newspaper has shown such tremendous growth in so short a time span, and many newspapers in various countries have asked us to divulge the secret of this miracle.

It is not such a big secret. The reasons The Yomiuri Shimbun has great support from readers and is attracting a great deal of attention internationally are high-quality reporting based on a wide perspective, fairness, an honest and constructive editorial position and a people-oriented marketing stance built on the motto, "progress with the people."

Other factors that have won the confidence of our readers include the development of technology producing clean and easy-to-read print, the establishment of a door-to-door distribution network, and a perception of the paper by the public relations agencies as a highly effective advertising vehicle.



### We carry out multifaceted activities.

The Yomiuri Shimbun is also involved in other unique activities in addition to regular newspaper publication. We print an English paper, "The Daily Yomiuri," broadcast "Yomiuri Shimbun News" through affiliated radio and television networks and publish weekly and monthly magazines as well as books.

In New York and Los Angeles, we print the U.S.A. version of The Yomiuri Shimbun by transmitting the pages from Tokyo via satellite.

Art and sports are other areas in which we are active. As the only newspaper corporation to possess a major music company, "The Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra," we are involved in the promotion of musical appreciation through performance tours by the orchestra.

We also introduce domestic and foreign art by sponsoring fine arts exhibitions. We are especially strong in French art, and our Honorary Chairman Mitsuo Mutai has been awarded the Order of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Our President Yosoji Kobayashi has also been recommended for foreign membership of the French Academy, and has been awarded the French Literary and Arts Medal.

The Yomiuri Giants, a leading baseball team in Japan and owned by a subsidiary of The Yomiuri Shimbun, has gained wide popularity and provided professional athletic entertainment for baseball fans.

The word "Yomiuri" is composed of two characters meaning read (yomi) and sell (uri). Originally it referred to the practice, prevailing before the advent of the modern newspaper in Japan, of selling news by reading it out loud at street corners. This illustration shows a newsboy in the early days of the founding of The Yomiuri Shimbun.

His dress is typical of the days of "yomiuri". "Shimbun" is the generic word for newspaper.

### THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN

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## Celebrating a Century Around the Globe

By Amy Hollowell  
*International Herald Tribune*

**C**OVERING a century of news is no small accomplishment; celebrating the anniversary of that century is no small affair. The International Herald Tribune, which completes its 100th year this week, has met the occasion in a variety of ways.

In so doing, the Trib has sought to recognize its long and happy relationship with France, as well as its more recent role as an international newspaper. And while the celebrations have marked the rich history of this newspaper, they also have served as a look to the future.

Long before the official celebrations began in October 1986, the Trib had begun planning activities to mark its first century.

Centennial activities were scheduled in sites outside France, including Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore,

Switzerland, West Germany and the United States.

It was only appropriate, however, that the celebrations begin in Paris, the city with whom the Trib's name has become indelibly linked. Some highlights of the year:

• The Trib took a leading role in presenting the Flame of Liberty monument, a full-sized replica of that held aloft by the Statue of Liberty in New York, to France. The Centennial year was launched in October 1986 at the residence of Joe Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to Paris, in conjunction with a fund-raising drive for the Flame.

• In April, the Trib organized in Paris the first of two Centennial conferences, "Managing a Global Transition." Thus the celebration of the past was complemented by a look forward at the ways in which the world can meet and adapt to the changes that it will face in the years before the 21st century.

Participants included young

leaders in international politics, business, academia and the arts, as well as executives from the dozen companies helping sponsor the Centennial. Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, headed a list of notable speakers.

• The second Centennial conference, to be held in Singapore in November, is to continue this evaluation of the changing world, again with the participation of leaders in their fields by the year 2000.

• The Centennial Magazine, Our Century/Ours World, was published by the IHT in September.

Leading writers contributed articles evoking the major themes of the Trib's century. The magazine was edited by Joseph Fitchett.

• A commemorative plaque was inaugurated this week at the site of the paper's former business offices on the Avenue de l'Opéra.

• The James Gordon Bennett Cup automobile races, precursors of contemporary Grand Prix events, were commemorated in May in an international antique and classic car rally in Bad Homburg, just north of Frankfurt, site of the 1904 Bennett race.

• Another of Bennett's sporting passions was polo, which he brought from England to the United States in 1877. To mark the Centennial in Britain, the Trib hosted a polo day in July at the Royal County of Berkshire Polo Grounds. Included was a restaging of the first British vs. American polo match of a century ago, as well as the first elephant polo exhibition held in England.

• "The Belle Epoque in the Paris Herald," a book compiled from the Trib's archives with additional text by IHT fashion reporter Hebe Dorsey, was published last fall. It was published in America under the title, "The Age of Opulence." A party was held at Maxim's in Paris last fall to introduce the book and to mark the paper's 99th anniversary.

• Two other books mark the Trib's centennial: "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," by Charles Rotman, a scholarly interpretation of the paper's history, and "The Paris Herald: One Hundred Years of News," introduced by Art Buckwald and compiled and edited by Bruce Singer, a compilation of articles and photos from the paper's archives. In addition, the paper published a series of Centennial columns throughout the year, covering its past and present, as well as this special Centennial Report, edited by Robert K. McCabe and produced by Wendy Mallinson.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF WARM RELATIONS** — In leading the drive to present the Flame of Liberty to the citizens of Paris, the IHT is following the example of the people of France who, in 1876, gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States.

The Trib worked with international law firm Kevin MacCarthy & Associates and the American Club of Paris to organize the French-American Liberty Fund. The goal: to present France with a replica of the flame that, in the upraised hand of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, has welcomed generations of immigrants to America.

The target of the fund-raising campaign is \$400,000. As this is published, that amount is virtually in hand. Topping off the drive this week was a major benefit dinner at the Palace of Versailles.

The Flame itself was created by Lee Maitland Champenois, the Reims artisans who restored the statue's torch and flame for its centennial last year. The Flame, made in the U.S. from the molds used to craft the original, left for France after ceremonies at Port Liberte, N.J. — near the Statue of Liberty — on Sept. 10. It will be installed in Paris this winter as a permanent monument.

— Amy Hollowell



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• A 30-minute film was produced telling the IHT's 100-year story. Entitled "The Global Newspaper," it was narrated by television journalist Walter Cronkite and directed by Douglas Manning.

• The Trib's ninth printing site, in Rome, was opened in May. Reception in Rome, and Milan marked the occasion and gave Italian readers a chance to help celebrate the IHT's birthday. The anniversary will also be marked later this year at receptions in Tokyo, in conjunction with the launch of a 10th printing site Nov. 20.

• The Trib's role as an international newspaper was honored in April by the Overseas Press Club, which presented its Newspaper of the Year Award to the IHT at its annual dinner in New York. Art Buckwald was guest speaker.

• Photojournalism has figured prominently in the making of the Trib's century, and to honor one of the greatest photographers ever, Henri Cartier-Bresson, the IHT is joining with the French company Tuttlingen S.A. to sponsor an exhibit of his work at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

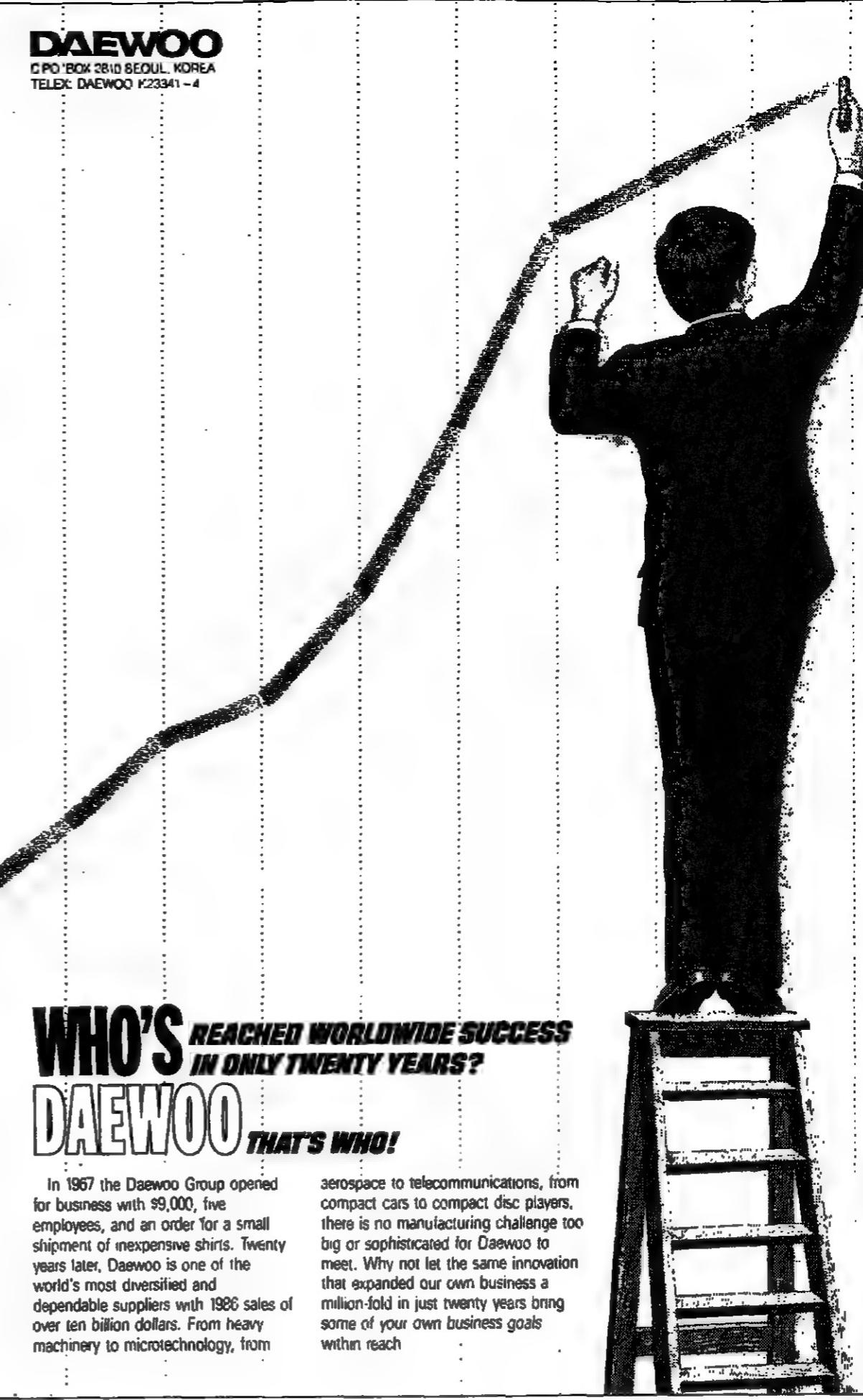
The exhibit, "Cartier-Bresson — The Early Years," opened on Sept. 9, and is to travel to several other U.S. cities beginning early next year. A Centennial reception for New York-area guests was held at the Museum Sept. 22.

• The Trib's Centennial observances will culminate this week with a gala dinner in the Trocadéro Gardens, overlooking the Eiffel Tower, in Paris. Staff, alumni, clients, directors and other guests will join in a birthday party on the eve of the actual anniversary, concluding a week of Centennial activities.

• The IHT Centennial Fellowship Competition will be announced this fall. The fellowship will allow the recipient to study at INSEAD, one of the top graduate business schools in Europe.

• A pro tennis exhibition match is scheduled Oct. 25 in Geneva.

• Twelve international companies joined the IHT during the year as distinguished Centennial sponsors. They are: Aerospatiale (France); Air France (France); AT&T Communications (the United States); Ebel Watches-Montres Ebel (Switzerland); Klynveld, Peat, Marwick, Matt, Goerdeler (the Netherlands); Mastercard International (United States); Meridien Gestion SA (France); Nomura Securities (Japan); The Sedgwick Group PLC (Britain); Swiss Bank Corporation (Switzerland); Volkswagen AG (West Germany); and Louis Vuitton (France).



**WHO'S REACHED WORLDWIDE SUCCESS  
IN ONLY TWENTY YEARS?**  
**DAEWOO THAT'S WHO!**

In 1967 the Daewoo Group opened for business with 99,000, five employees, and an order for a small shipment of inexpensive shirts. Twenty years later, Daewoo is one of the world's most diversified and dependable suppliers with 1986 sales of over ten billion dollars. From heavy machinery to microtechnology, from

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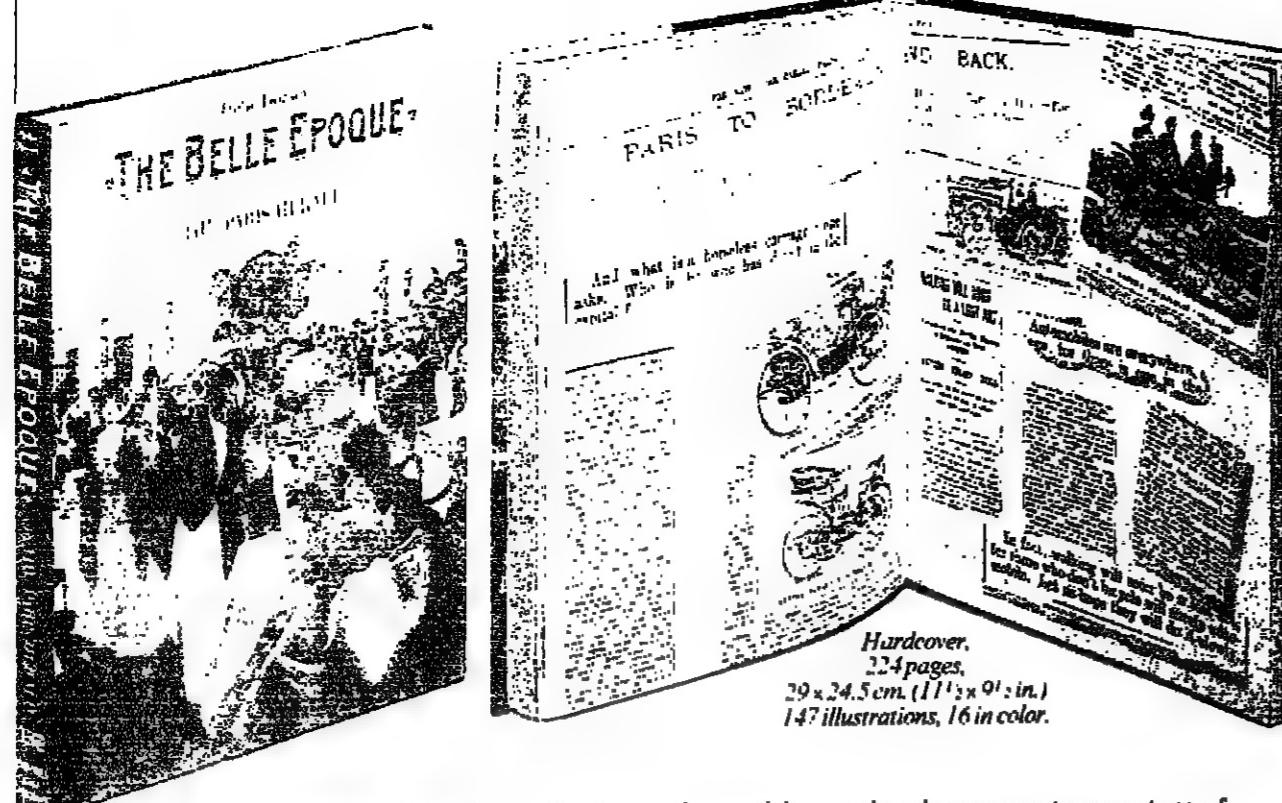
# SALUTE

The New York Times  
salutes  
The International Herald Tribune  
on the occasion of its  
centennial

10

SHINE

## On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people



IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Epoque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources — the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune) — she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

In day-to-day editions, the Paris Herald chronicled the decline of the old, existing order and caught the Belle Epoque spirit of emerging modern life. It's history as you like it... with flair, fun and style. Order this beautiful book today... to keep or give.

**THE BELLE EPOQUE IN THE PARIS HERALD**  
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RT Archives  
Fred Gilbert (left) checks galley proofs with colleague at the Rue de Berri plant. Inset right: Harry Wagner.

identifying him as a paint-loving gastronome, and under the small photo was a caption identifying it as a high-ranking American politico. Fortunately, only a few hundred copies were run off before the error was caught and the presses stopped. No copies got onto the streets, but several Herald employees who collected such goofs snapped them up as souvenirs. (I didn't get one myself.)

It appears that things like that no longer happen, thanks to the new setting and printing processes introduced in late March 1979. That was when my teammates and I had to leave our beloved Trib, broken-hearted and full of misgivings. Actually, the paper seems to come out fairly clean nowadays. Major errors are few.

But alert proofreaders will always spot errors. There was one gem of ambiguity on Oct. 25, 1983, when a headline on Page 1 read: Mitterrand Visits Beirut; Death Toll Exceeds 200. No, no, no. I would never have let that one go without a fight. You can say what you like about the man, but he can't be that bad.

certain thrill, however, in the work, a feeling that you were somehow immersed in the momentous events of the day, of being one of the links in the chain carrying news to the world.

And, of course, there were the lighter moments, when a slip by the composing room — or from the newsroom — for that matter — provided us with a chuckle or even some uproarious laughter. Such was the case when a compositor set a head reading: "Prince Charles Kisses Girl in Public" and left out one letter. I shall leave it to the reader to guess which. We did catch that one, but there were others we caught too late.

The best one in that category that I can remember was when a page containing a story about a plague of paint-devouring snails in Florida, and another on an American election, were sent off without a final okay — unfortunately, two captions were transposed. The result was that under a photo of a respected politician was a caption



## The Mainichi Shimbun Congratulates The International Herald Tribune on Its Centenary



What is most keenly anticipated in Japan today is the fulfillment of its responsibility as a member of the international society. The Mainichi Shimbun is devoting its efforts to the reporting of international news from an impartial viewpoint.

In addition, it is carrying out numerous projects, such as "Symposium on Education of Japanese Children Abroad" and "International Industrial Design Award," to assist the further internationalization of Japan.

### Various Prizes for Excellent Quality

Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association Award (Established in 1957).

The Mainichi has won 13 awards in the editorial section.

1957 Series: "Boryoku Shimbun" (New maps of gangsters)

Series: "Kanyo Nippou" (Japanese bureaucrats)

Series: "Zeikin Nippou" (Japanese tax system)

1961 Photograph: "Assassination of Social Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma"

1962 Series: "Campaign promoting merger of cities in Kita-Kyushu"

1963 Series: "Gakushu no Mori" (Education problems)

1964 Series: "Actual situation of organized violence"

1965 Series: "Muds and flames in Indochina"

1967 Series: "Campaign against political scandals"

1969 Series: "Discussion on Japan's security policy"

1979 Scoop: "Decipherment of Wakatakeru" (Emperor Yuryaku) inscription

1980 Scoop: Leakage of Waseda University Department of Commerce's Entrance Examination Questions

1981 Scoop: Former Ambassador Reischauer's statement on Entry of Nuclear Weapons Into Japan

1986 Scoop Photograph: Former Prime Minister Tanaka in wheelchair

1987 Series: "Ichinom-Sankyaku," Record of a Reporter Suffering from Cerebral Apoplexy

Vaughn-Ueda Award (Established in 1950).

The Mainichi has won 8 awards for excellent stories on foreign countries.

1950 Ichitaro Takata (for reports on the United States)

1956 Yoshimori Tachibana (for reports on China)

1959 Daishuke Yamashita (for reports on Africa)

1960 Reporter Minoru Omori: "Reportage of American President's Visit to the Far East"

1963 Saburo Hayashi (for analysis of international affairs)

1965 Osamu Miyoshi (for reports on France's rapprochement with China)

1966 Fusao Takata (for reports on Chinese Cultural Revolution)

1975 Yoshihisa Komori (for reports on the fall of Saigon)

The Kan Kikuchi Award (Established in 1953).

The Mainichi has won 10 awards.

1954 Publication "Pusan" cartoon by Taizo Yokoyama

1957 Series: "Kanyo Nippou" (Japanese bureaucrats)

1957 Documentary film: "Ascent of Manaslu" by Takayoshi Yoda, photographer

1963 Past efforts for the publication of "Braille Mainichi"

1964 Publication of Shitaro Miyake's critics on drama

1965 Introduction of "Enzanyama," a Chinese publication related with the cultural revolution and reports on the cultural revolution

1968 Series: Kyoku no Mori (Education problem)

1976 Series: "Modern times and religion"

1978 Series: "Kisha no Me" (Eyes of reporters)

1986 Reporter Takao Tokuda's "Achievement in introducing outstanding translations"

The Mainichi Shimbun is greeting this year, the 115th year of its founding and the newspaper's 40,000th issue.

**The Mainichi Shimbun**

## The Trib's Printers: Very Special Types

By S.T. Kantin  
International Herald Tribune

**T**was March 1978. The Trib was converting to electronic journalism and about three-quarters of its printers were going to leave. One of them was Robert Devogel.

And though there was plenty of activity during the final week at the plant on the Rue de Berri, the print wasn't there anymore. Some of the printers had worked there for decades. They were on the verge of retirement anyway, and the forthcoming move to Neuilly, along with the introduction of an electronic system for putting out a newspaper, had saved them from staying on a bit longer in the cellar of the Trib. They would leave a few months earlier than planned.

Others had opted for the 120,000-franc (\$25,375 at the time) indemnity that was offered them as an inducement to leave the profession. They were ready to take on a new career and new challenges.

A few were to remain and learn the new electronic system, or, rather, part of it. Their honored trade had been transformed by the still incredible "cold type" electronics, a process in which a printer couldn't even get his hands on the machine.

And a small group of men, in their middle 50s, were to be sacrificed. There was no other word for it. No one could see the point of teaching them a new trade. They were offered no choice but one: very early retirement.

Robert Devogel was one of this latter group. He had spent most of his working life at the Trib. He knew his job well, although he never spoke a word of English.

But that didn't matter. When he sat out behind the huge steel-slab covered table to work on Page One, to assemble the thousands of lines of lead type, the heavy stereotypes (that would reproduce photos) and the thick sticks of headlines into place, no one would have thought of advising him in English or in French.

Robert's assignment was basic. All the typeset lines of lead on his part of the steel table (called the "stone") had to be fitted into the "chase" (the metal frame that held the page) according to the "dummy" (the page layout prepared by the editor).

When stories didn't quite fit, Robert's hands would move in the direction of a solution, placing the lead like dominoes in the chase. Most often, the editor, on the other side of the "stone," would simply nod his approval.

Robert's language was one of experience, artistry and style. He was appreciated and liked by the other printers and the editors.

That he had to leave the Trib grieved them all. But the agreement signed with the union made no distinctions for spirit.

And so the spirit wasn't there anymore during the cold last week of March. Linotypists, stereotypers and compositors were spending as much time at the Berri Bar next door as they did at their machines.

But not Robert. He may have had some very good reasons to be angry with what was about to happen to him, but he also had very strong ideas about the honor of the craft and the respect it deserved.

The last edition at the Rue de Berri came out almost by miracle, and it was midwifed by Robert Devogel. (The wake started long be-

fore the first edition's deadline, but Robert kept his head.)

The wake, or party, turned even livelier after that last edition closed. For a time it seemed that just about everyone who'd ever put in time at the Berri plant, where the paper had been produced since 1930, showed up.

And as the affair finally broke up, Robert asked that he be given the American flag that had flown over the Trib building. Editor Bud Weisz handed it to him and gave him a warm embrace.

Robert wrapped the flag around his waist so that the revelers would not try to shred it for souvenirs. Then he walked out into the street, out of the Herald Tribune, out of the printing trade and out of work.

That was the last night that the Trib was produced with "hot lead." Two days later, the page turned. Hot lead cooled into electronics.

Within three months, Robert was dead of a heart attack. His coffin was covered by the flag that had flown at the Rue de Berri.

In an error that drew embarrassed laughter at his funeral, the effect of Old Glory on the coffin was made easier to bear when the priest thought it a good idea to proclaim that "Robert had so loved the Herald Tribune that he would have wanted it that way."

That was the last night that the Trib was produced with "hot lead."

Within three months, Robert was dead of a heart attack. His coffin was covered by the flag that had flown at the Rue de Berri.

Mathieu loved the Trib. Every-



Editor Pye Chamberlain (left) watches Paul Kraus (right) and other printers, late '40s.

body knew that. When he retired he received an impossibly official letter signed by the then-owner of the Trib, John Hay Whitney, congratulating him on his devotion and thanking him for the excellence of his work well done.

The letter, as it happened, was a friendly practical joke concocted by his colleagues. But never mind. Mathieu treasured it, particularly the details about the spacing of captions.

It was Paul who put the black borders around Page One when John F. Kennedy was killed, and he worked with speed and efficiency that night when all were in a state of shock. He later became foreman.

A list of the hundreds of printers

who have spent part of their lives at this newspaper would be almost impossible to compile accurately. Only a few current composing room hands can recognize the faces in the photos on the walls, though those men just a few years ago assembled the pages that ornamented newsstands around the world.

Doumier, for instance, was dubbed the Senator of Page Two. He retired years ago and not many now in the composing room would recognize him. But in many memories he still stands as the very best at putting together his beloved Page Two. Why this page?

Because it was the "jump" page, where all the stories that didn't end on Page One would conclude. This was almost always the last page to be locked up for the presses and there could be no nonsense, no time wasted in putting it together. It took discipline and a strong sense of the matter to move fast and well.

Mathieu was the prince of Linotypists. When he was on duty, he wouldn't allow anyone else to cast the photo captions. These are always "justified" at the Trib, which is to say that they must fill out completely the allotted space beneath the photos. And this was not always an easy task.

Mathieu would handle the fine spaces and the spacesbands with the mastery of an artist at his easel. And if he was forced to ask the editors for guidance, his frustrated groans were memorable.

MT Archives

A Herald Tribune printer makes corrections in type.

and eventually rode out of the composing room to return on a bicycle that his peers had given him on his last day at work.

Cornelius spent many years as a delegate of the printers' union. Small, round-faced, always wearing thin, steel-framed glasses out of the mid-'30s, Cornelius was proud of two things in life: that he had learned everything he knew at the Orphanage of Antwerp and that, despite the handicap of starting in life without parents, he had done well, even to the extent of having

One tends to forget.

The author, dozen of this newspaper's editorial staff and the last editor to be hired by longtime managing editor Eric Hawkins, joined the Trib in 1960 and has worked closely with succeeding generations of composing room workers.

tips at the presidential gathering and thus got a first eyewitness report.

Without wasting a word he told me, "Doumier's dying — get a statement from Pershing" and I was off to the Hotel Crillon where General John J. Pershing was then a guest of France. Pershing was a close friend of Doumier, who was a French national hero.

When I broke the news, Pershing was shaken. He spoke feelingly of his friend, and at some length, but when I spoke of a statement for publication he said he was too upset to collect his thoughts. I had been scribbling down what he said, and I showed it to him. He put on his glasses, made one small change, then signed it and handed it back, thanking me and saying I had got down just about what he wanted to say.

Back at the Herald, assembled staffers organized by Hawkins now were tapping out the main story and sidebars of how a mad Russian emigre named Gorgouloff had entered the receiving line at the Hotel Salomon de Rothschild. This, together with ancillary features such as mine, would make the Herald coverage outstanding — thanks in large part to Hawkins' speed, foresight and unrivaled sense of drama.

Doumier lingered until the next day before succumbing. He was given a magnificent state funeral, with a procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Pantheon in what was said to be Napoleon's catafalque. Pershing, the sole U.S. representative, sat in the first carriage beside Doumier's widow.

The assassin was duly tried, convicted and guillotined.

Hawkins was not much given to praise, but I remember with satisfaction that he had a word of congratulations for

forms into taxicabs at 3 A.M. and rushing them to the old Rue du Louvre plant. There they were run off on the ancient flat-bed press abandoned in the move.

We staffers half-seriously compared that feat to General Gallieni's maneuver in rushing up reinforcements to taxicabs to the Battle of the Marne.

As an example of Hawkins' way of directing a big news story, I cite the afternoon of May 6, 1932, when an assassin shot President Paul Doumier at a book sale for war veterans in the Rue Bony in central Paris.

My part in the coverage came by pure chance. I had started to the Herald office early to see if a check had arrived from America for a short story that I had sold — I was moonlighting on magazine work and writing a novel in my spare time. As I emerged from the Métro and started walking toward the Herald Building in the Rue de Berri, I saw police and military forces gathering. I followed.

When I got as near the center of action as my press credentials would take me, a policeman shouted: "Vous êtes de la presse? — alors, passez!" — and he stiff-armed me in the face. But a police lieutenant did say there had been an attempt on the president's life. So I hot-footed it to the Herald. There was Hawkins at his desk, with two telephones, alternately talking English at one and rapid-fire French at the other. Ever-resourceful, he had placed one of his French

news stories, essays and a best-selling novel now, in retirement, contributes to the Sun's editorial pages. This article appeared in different form on May 2, 1987, as a Centennial column.

## Press Wars: The Herald's Foes

By Waverley Root

**I**n 1927, when I joined the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, there were four English-language dailies published in France, whose stable American population then was about 25,000. Besides the Paris Edition, a subsidiary of Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick's Chicago Tribune, and the New York Herald, a subsidiary of James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald Tribune (which had been unable to lengthen its name from New York Herald when the parent paper did, for two Tribunes in Paris would have created extreme confusion), there were the Continental Daily Mail, a subsidiary of the London Daily Mail, and the Paris Times, a subsidiary of nobody.

We did not look on the Daily

Mail as competition, although the

Daily Mail thought it was,

and tried to woo American readers by such devices as running accounts of baseball games. Possibly some Americans with a sense of humor actually did buy the Mail for this reason: Baseball stories written by Britons laboring under the delusion that baseball is a backwoods form of cricket were worth the price of the paper.

But we ranked first, and, for that

matter, alone, in assuaging a wide-

spread hunger among Americans far from the native sod. We were the sole vendor of comic strips.

The most important service our

two papers performed for Ameri-

cans abroad — and for a certain

class of European readers also —

was to bring them U.S. stock mar-

ket quotations. The Herald re-

ceived more complete listings than we did. However, our shorter

list was not necessarily a disadvan-

tage: Most Europeans who fol-

lowed the New York market were

interested only in the leading

American stocks and our restricted

list brought out a jungle of figures

they had no desire to explore.

Next in importance was Ameri-

can sports news, for which there

was no other source in Europe than

the American papers. The Herald

outdistanced us on this, too, since it

received more cable, but not as

much as might have been expected.

The most important part of the

sports news, after all, was the

scores, which could be transmitted

without using much wordage. As

the home paper maintained a full

stable of well-known sportswriters,

we could always add to the spot

news of the day such articles as had

not been outdated, clipped from

the Chicago Tribune when it

reached us 10 days after printing.

The intensity of the competition

between the Chicago Tribune and

the New York Herald was exacer-

bated by the fact that we were local

papers.

When Dickson came over to us, the first thing he said after the usual polite formalities had been disposed of was: "Where did you get that story?"

"Why, from you, Lee," Atlas said. "Thanks a million."

One of the unkindest blows we ever delivered to the Herald was, I am afraid, my fault. It had printed a photograph showing a crowd running from the native sod. We were the sole vendor of comic strips.

"Through War to Revolution" it

had been taken a decade earlier, during the Russian Revolution, and had been sold to the unsuspecting Herald by an unscrupulous photo agency. We ran the picture the next day, headed: "Scoop of the Century," reprinting the Herald's description of it, followed by the correct one. For weeks afterward, Eric Hawkins, then my opposite number on the Herald, never ran into me without shaking his head reproachfully and adding, "Not cricket, old boy, not cricket."

Not long afterward we gave the Herald two chances in rapid suc-

cession to catch us mistaking photographs. One of the two mis-

captioned photographs was alleged

to be a wedding scene, and there

was indeed a couple of marriage-

able age in it, but they seemed to

have put off the ceremony for a

considerable time since they were

nearly submerged by a brood of

children of assorted ages. The other

picture, described as being that of a

forest fire, was devoid of flames but

it did display a family that had

taken refuge on the roof of its

house, which was floating down-

stream on floodwaters.

Both of these errors occurred for the same reason: We kept a bank of pictures of various dimensions al-

ways on hand, ready for use when

we had a hole to fill. The metallic

cuts and captions were tied together but sometimes the string came loose. Our printers, who knew no English, had fitted captions to pictures not by content but by size. The Herald refrained from calling attention to our blunders. Perhaps the opposition hadn't noticed, or perhaps it felt that to mention them wouldn't have been cricket.

Yet another missed opportunity came on Jan. 10, 1928. Writer Thomas Hardy had been at the

point of death for several days and

Helsingin Sanomat

warmly  
congratulates  
the

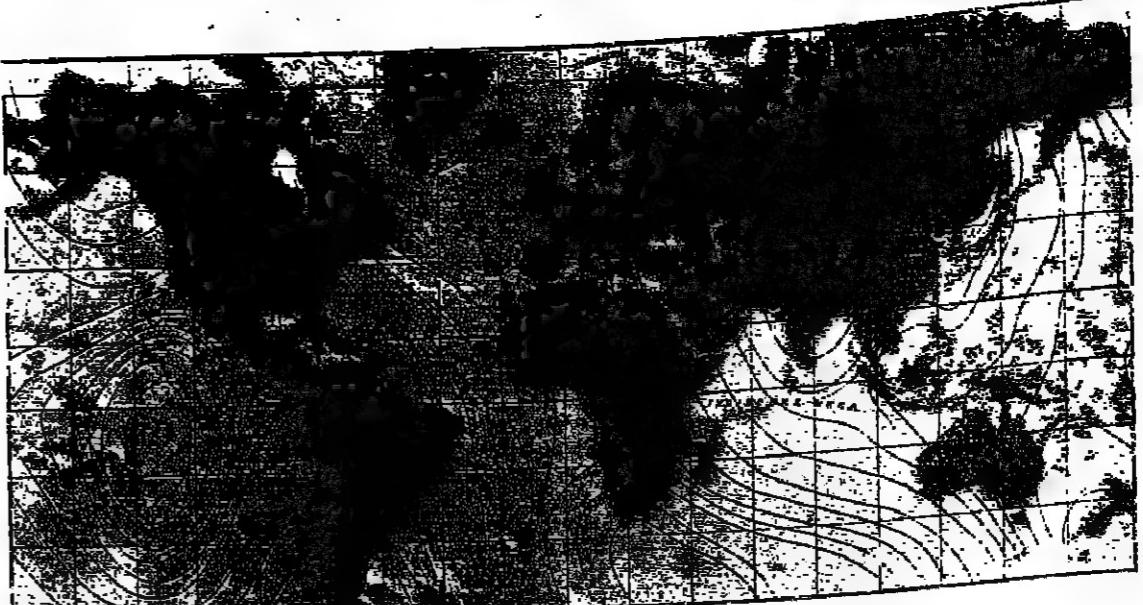
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Financial Times, London

Why do we need a fleet of 28 wide-bodied jets?



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1987

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Big Investors Shoot Down Some High-Flying Shares

By LAWRENCE J. DE MARIA

**N**EW YORK — While the stock market seems to be holding its own, some individual issues have taken stunning drubbings in recent weeks. The most dramatic carnage has occurred among small over-the-counter stocks that have soared in speculative frenzies, aided and abetted, in some cases, by brokerage hype and squeezes on short-sellers.

In a couple of cases, the falls from grace have been spectacular and swift enough to prompt regulatory scrutiny. But the roll call of infamy includes some major names as well, all the way up to International Business Machines Corp.

Some market analysts say individual stock volatility is indicative of a general speculative froth that's dangerous. And by many criteria, stocks today are at levels that in the past would have had investors bailing out. When the Dow Jones industrial average reached its high of 2,722.42 on Aug. 25, for example, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were selling at an average 23 times earnings.

The recent market correction has trimmed that figure a bit, but even now the stocks in the Standard & Poor's 400 index of industrial companies are selling at about three times book value, the highest level since World War II.

One of the most precipitous plunges in recent days was in the stock of The Gap Inc., the clothing retailer. On Aug. 24, The Gap hit a yearly high of 77% on the New York Stock Exchange. In mid-September, the company's president was quoted as saying that merchandise costs were mounting. That candid assessment was followed by lower earnings estimates from analysts and reports that a major Gap unit, Banana Republic, was slipping. It proved too much for fickle institutional investors.

The Gap's stock closed Wednesday at 38%; it had lost 7 and 8 points on some days during its slide to around 36.

**T**HE GAP debacle came hard on the heels of Telex's. Telex, which earlier this year had topped 101, is now at 51% on the NYSE — and that is after a recent small rally. On Sept. 14 alone, the stock plunged 13%, to 51%. The company had said earnings for the quarter and the fiscal year would be less than expected.

In both cases, the high price-earnings multiples the stocks were carrying did not survive disappointing earnings prospects.

This approach by institutional investors apparently extends even to IBM, now trading just above 150, or 25 points below the year's high, largely because of competition from Digital Equipment Corp. But not all the stock slumps can be traced to bailouts by disgruntled institutional investors.

The stock of Home Shopping Network has crumbled to 12% from 22% since June on the American Stock Exchange. Its management contends that short-sellers have manipulated the stock and spread rumors of financial difficulties. The company has asked for a Securities and Exchange Commission inquiry.

Short-sellers, who sell borrowed stock in hope of buying profitably at lower levels to repay the borrowings, apparently were also involved in two of the most spectacular over-the-counter free falls in recent memory. These involved IGI, a New Jersey pharmaceutical company, and Professional Agricultural Management, another small company with slim earnings. The SEC and the National Association of Securities Dealers are looking into the recent IGI price moves.

Often, when investors sell a stock short, the price keeps rising. If holders do not sell, the resulting short squeeze on the frantic bidder pushes prices higher, sometimes to 200 times earnings.

"It's nothing but a big crap game," said a Bear, Stearns & Co. trader. "People are betting on future earnings of these companies, hoping that their ideas are going to be turned into products."

## Currency Rates

Currency Rates									
Oct. 1									
	U.S.	£	FR.	DM.	Yen	Sw.	CHF.	DM.	Yen
American	5.2475	3.247	1.1292	0.3288	81.83	1.2511	1.1218	0.3282	81.83
Brussels (e)	38.2625	28.2545	32.0234	2.0234	15.448	24.915	23.071	1.0234	15.448
Buenos Aires	1.8442	2.099	1.0208	0.1208	4.419	2.481	2.0208	0.1208	4.419
London	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402	1.2402
Milan	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810	1.23810
New York (a)	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005	1.24005
Paris	6.1255	6.6465	2.3299	0.2329	4.4112	3.8992	3.6404	0.2329	4.4112
Tokyo	147.325	148.005	79.71	2.78	145.00	145.00	145.00	2.78	145.00
Singapore	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375
Stockholm	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375
Taipei	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375
Tokyo (b)	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375
Vienna	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375	1.2375
ISGW	1.129	0.8444	2.0778	0.1772	1.1294	2.3274	1.1294	0.1772	1.1294
ISGW	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276
ISGW	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276	1.276

a: Commercial firms; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; N.G.: Not given; n.a.: not available.

**Other Major Currencies**

Source: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale de Porti (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dollar, franc, drachma); Comstat (franc). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Source: Morgan Guaranty (London), DM, SF, Pound, FF; Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (not seasonal).

## Interest Rates

Interest Rates									
Oct. 1									
	Other	DM	FF	Sw.	French	ECU	DM	SF	Yen
1 month	7.5-7.7%	3.8-4	3.7-4	3.7-4	10.10%	7.5-7.7%	4.7-5.1%	6.5%	7.5-7.7%
2 months	7.5-7.7%	3.8-4	3.7-4	3.7-4	10.10%	7.5-7.7%	4.7-5.1%	6.5%	7.5-7.7%
3 months	7.5-7.7%	4.0-4.5	4.0-4.5	10.10%	7.5-7.7%	4.0-4.5	4.7-5.1%	6.5%	7.5-7.7%
4 months	8.0-8.5%	4.5-5	4.5-5	10.10%	7.5-7.7%	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.5	7.5-7.7%	7.5-7.7%
1 year	8.0-8.5%	4.5-5	4.5-5	10.10%	7.5-7.7%	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.5	7.5-7.7%	7.5-7.7%

Source: Morgan Guaranty (London), DM, SF, Pound, FF; Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (not seasonal).

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Comstat, IMF (SDR); BAI (dollar, franc, drachma); Comstat (franc). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**ABF Bids £767 Million for Berisford**

*Reuters*  
LONDON—Associated British Foods PLC made an offer Thursday to acquire S&W Berisford Ltd., that valued the diversified group's common stock at £767 million (\$1.2 billion). Berisford's board immediately rejected the bid of 400 pence a share.

ABF said it was also offering 100 pence for each 3½ percent and 5½ percent Berisford preference share.

Berisford's chairman, E.S. Margules, called the offer "totally un-

solicited and unwelcome." He added, "We see no evidence that ABF has any contribution to make to the future growth of our business. The offer does not begin to reflect the many strengths and prospects of Berisford."

Berisford shares jumped on the original announcement and again on its rejection, to a high of 429 on the London Stock Exchange. The stock closed 78 pence higher, at 427. ABF shares closed 26.5 pence higher at 370.

**Henry Ansbacher Rights Issue Is Planned for £69 Million**

*Reuters*  
LONDON—Henry Ansbacher Holdings PLC, the British financial services group, said Thursday that it plans to raise about £69 million (\$112 million) with a rights issue of shares and convertible bonds, largely to boost the capital of its London merchant bank.

Ansbacher said that about £40 million would be invested in its merchant bank, Henry Ansbacher & Co., increasing its disclosed capital base to about £72 million. It said the bank was too small to compete effectively in an environment where profitability was increasingly dictated by the capacity to assume risks using a bank's own capital.

The announcement follows moves by other British merchant banks to bolster their capital, either through market offerings or by selling stakes to outsiders.

Ansbacher's shares closed unchanged at 105 pence Thursday on the London Stock Exchange.

The company said it was issuing

up to 42.3 million new ordinary shares and £35.2 million of 9 percent convertible bonds due in 1998.

Six ordinary shares priced at 32 pence each and £5 worth of bonds will be grouped into a unit and offered to shareholders for every 20 ordinary shares they now hold.

Ansbacher said bond holders could convert their bonds into shares in May of the years 1988 through 1998, receiving one share for every 10 pence worth of bonds.

TWA Says Icahn's Bid Is Being Reviewed

NEW YORK—Trans World Airlines Inc. said Thursday that it did not know whether its chairman, Carl C. Icahn, would complete his previously announced bid to take the company private.

TWA said Mr. Icahn was in talks with the independent committee of the TWA board. TWA said it was unable to determine whether the transaction would be completed or whether it would be altered or withdrawn. The offer calls for shareholders to receive \$20 a share and \$20 a share in debt securities. It values the company at \$1.2 billion.

**Some Foreigners May Have to Sell Rolls-Royce Stock**

*The Associated Press*  
LONDON—Rolls-Royce PLC, the recently privatized aircraft engine maker, has said that some foreign investors may have to sell their shares because foreigners have acquired 21 percent of the company's shares, exceeding the government-set limit of 15 percent.

The company announced a 1-for-4 bonus issue of shares and a 1-for-4 bonus issue.

Rolls-Royce shares were sold in May in the government set a ceiling to avoid having too much control of the company overseas. The company makes engines for military as well as commercial aircraft.

News reports said Japanese interest had accounted for a large proportion of the foreign investment. The company said Wednesday it determined the high level of foreign shareholder by processing payments for the final installment of the share issue, due Sept. 23.

It said any foreign investors who paid the installment after Sept. 14 would probably be forced to sell their shares.

**Brierley Posts Higher Profit, Offers Rights, Bonus Issues**

*Reuters*  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Brierley Investments Ltd. said Thursday that its net profit for the year to June 30 rose 75 percent to \$63.86 million New Zealand dollars (\$394 million) against \$45.28 million dollars in the corresponding period last year.

The company announced a 1-for-4 bonus issue of shares and a 1-for-4 bonus issue.

The financial group said revenue reached 7.15 billion dollars against 3.33 billion dollars last year. Brierley declared a final ordinary dividend of 5.5 cents, unchanged from last year.

Brierley said its 1-for-10 rights issue to raise cash would allow it to take advantage of future investment opportunities. The issue was at 50 cents par value plus a premium of 1.50 dollars per share.

Paul Collins, Brierley's chief executive, said the rights issue was modest and he expected it to be well received. But analysts said earlier the issue would help depress the market. Brierley has 155,000 local shareholders.

The announced 1-for-4 bonus is

set to be voted on next year, Mr. Collins said.

He said the next phase would be to consolidate the company's position and to build on its offshore investment base. Only about 10 percent of the company's 1.12 billion shares are now held offshore.

Among its bids to expand outside New Zealand, Brierley said it would proceed with its takeover offer for the British insurance group Equity & Law PLC.

Mr. Collins denied reports his company had made the bid only to gain a quick profit.

The French financial group, Compagnie du Midi, is also bidding for Equity.

Brierley increased its original 365 cents-a-share (\$2.28) cash offer for Equity to 450 cents on Tuesday in response to Midi's mixed cash and equity offer valued at 476 cents.

Midi's offer has since been reduced to around 440 cents by the fall in its share price from 1,343 francs (\$223) to 1,276 on Wednesday.

Brierley owns 29.6 percent of Equity against Midi's approximately 14 percent.

In reporting the company profits, Mr. Collins said Brierley will review its accounting policies for next year. He said the company wants to bring policies in line with accepted international standards.

But Mr. Collins said the company will not be restating this year's profit according to international standards. "If we had, the profit would have been 15 percent to 20 percent higher."

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**Big days ahead for survivors of another Cyclical Crunch**

Frightening economic news which drives majorities of investors out of reaching growth stocks and financial instruments may be symptomatic of cyclical conditions which are already being corrected. Indigo has been writing, for example, about rebounding exports in automation, specialized computers and circuitry that could be in the process of reversing the balance-of-trade drain that has caused so much consternation. A slide in durable-goods orders also heightened recent concern. But new products using new technology are on the way, and high-tech retailers are expanding out conventional operations and laying groundwork for a new buildup in the form of megastores. Amoco, Motorola and National Semiconductor are among other issues covered with full price-action projections in our newest report. Write, phone or fax for a series of complimentary studies.

**Indigo**  
INVESTMENT, S.A.

Avenida Puebla de Mollina 43,  
29620 Torremolinos (Málaga) Spain.  
Telephone 34 52 389600 - Telex 79423.

**Comments:**  
You tell me more about why you think recent bad-news stories will turn with selected stocks climbing.  
  
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**TELEX** \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

**Boveri Tie Will Soon Prove Profitable, ASEA Chief Says**

*Reuters*  
STOCKHOLM—The merger of Sweden's ASEA AB and Switzerland's BBC Brown Boveri & Co. will show positive results in the first months of next year, ASEA's chairman, Curt Nicolin, said.

"I am convinced that just a few months after the merger date—Jan. 1, 1988—the benefits of the merger will become evident," Mr. Nicolin said in an interview with a local newspaper published Thursday.

He added that the merger was already having a positive effect on the two groups' affairs.

When the merger was announced on Aug. 10, both companies said major restructuring would hamper results for some time, and declined to set a date for new company to be profitable.

Mr. Nicolin said that the merger was proceeding according to plan. "We went into this deal with high hopes and nothing has happened to suggest they will be disappointed."

Referring to ASEA's takeover of a Norwegian electrical engineering group, in cooperation with Brown Boveri, Mr. Nicolin said: "The big deal with Elektrokraft Bureau AS would have been difficult both for ASEA and Brown Boveri to clinch alone."

The new company is to be known as ASEA Brown Boveri and will be the world's largest electrical engineering group with a turnover of 100 billion kronor (\$15.5 billion) annually.

**CGE NOW LISTED ON EIGHT EUROPEAN STOCK EXCHANGES**

Shares of Compagnie Générale d'Électricité (CGE), listed on the Paris Stock Exchange since June 3, 1987 following the Company's privatization, began trading on September 29, 1987 on seven other exchanges:

- Antwerp and Brussels, Belgium
- Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Basel, Geneva and Zurich, Switzerland
- Frankfurt, West Germany

**NEW LISTINGS****2 Brands Units Will Be Sold Off**

*The Associated Press*

GREENWICH, Connecticut—American Brands Inc. said Thursday it plans to sell its Sunshine Biscuits and Pinkerton's security subsidiaries, saying they no longer fit its long-term business strategy.

Sunshine is the third-largest U.S. biscuit producer with sales of \$510 million in 1986. The subsidiary's Canadian snack operation, Humpty Dumpty Foods Ltd., will also be sold. Pinkerton's Inc. of New York City, a guard and investigative service, posted sales of \$375 million last year.

**Pacific Telesis to Sell Stock in Cellular Firm**

*Los Angeles Times Service*  
LOS ANGELES—Pacific Telesis Group has said it will offer stock in its cellular telephone and paging business to the public.

San Francisco-based Pacific Telesis, a spin-off company from the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph, said Wednesday it will sell 15 million common shares of PacTel Personal Communications for an undisclosed amount. A company spokeswoman declined to say how large a stake in the unit that would be or whether, as analysts expect, Pacific Telesis will continue to own part of the operation.

Details will be disclosed next week when Pacific Telesis files a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pacific Telesis has not reported financial data for the subsidiary,

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Following the recommended offer on all ordinary shares of Kluwer nv with the intention to enter into a complete merger

**Wolters Samsom Groep nv**

has acquired a majority interest in

**Kluwer nv**

and has changed its name into



**Wolters Kluwer nv**

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Wolters Samsom Groep nv in this transaction.

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**PARIS 16th, AVENUE FOCH,** nice  
place de l'Étoile. Modern building,  
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several bedrooms, 2 cars of land,  
garage included. Tel: 01 45 00 10 00.

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dwellings, 2 bedroom, 2 bath, 1000  
sqm, ground floor, 2 bedrooms, 2  
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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

**Wrede Is Named Head Of McGraw-Hill Books**

By Arthur Higbee

*International Herald Tribune*  
McGraw-Hill Inc. has promoted John G. Wrede to president of its book company, and Harold McGraw III to head of its publications company.

Mr. Wrede, 55, replaces Donald L. Frischling, whose 29 years at McGraw-Hill were spent in the book company. The company said he was retiring early.

In 24 years at McGraw-Hill, Mr. Wrede has headed two of the company's five major units. The New York Times said he was perceived to be a rising star as a member of the inner circle of Joseph L. Dione, president and chief executive.

As head of the publications company, Mr. Wrede was responsible for more than 60 magazines, including *Business Week*. He previously headed information systems operations.His replacement at publications Mr. McGraw, 39, had been group vice president for the publications company's transportation, aerospace and defense group and publisher of *Aviation Week and Space Technology*. He is a great-grandson of James H. McGraw, the company's founder, and son of Harold W. McGraw Jr., chairman of McGraw-Hill.

Intercontinental Hotels Corp. of

New York, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC of London, has named Patrick Copeland to replace Hans G. Sternik as president. He also will be chief operating officer under Ian Martin, chairman and chief executive. Mr. Copeland, 43, a Canadian, had been chief executive officer of Cinzano International of Geneva. Mr. Sternik, 55, resigned last week over policy differences.

*Compagnie de Recherche et d'Investigation* of Geneva has recruited Eric Gabus as director-general in charge of investments. Mr. Gabus, 59, a Swiss, was economic correspondent for the *Journal de Genève* before becoming an executive at Nestlé SA. He has been deputy chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. in London for the past four years.

The Chicago Board Options Exchange, which handles options on major listed U.S. securities and foreign currencies, has promoted Stephan Schoess to the new position of assistant vice president for international marketing and to head of its international office in London. Mr. Schoess, 36, had been a marketing director at the exchange's Chicago office.

Citicorp Investment Bank, a unit of Citicorp of New York, has re-appointed Frederick Dawson as managing director in its mergers and acquisition department, a new post. Mr. Dawson was previously chairman and chief executive officer of Beneficial Insurance Group, a unit of Beneficial Corp. of Wilmington, Delaware.

**Broker Arrested In Los Angeles in Guinness Affair***International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Scotland Yard on Thursday requested the extradition from the United States of Anthony K. Parnes, a London stockbroker who figured in the Guinness corporate scandal as an adviser to the ex-chairman, Ernest Saunders.

Mr. Parnes, according to Scotland Yard, was arrested by FBI agents Thursday on his arrival at Los Angeles international airport from Paris.

The Fraud Squad division of Britain's Metropolitan Police had issued a warrant for the broker's arrest on charges of his having falsified accounts involving £3.4 million (\$5.5 million), Scotland Yard said.

It said it was examining Mr. Parnes' role in Guinness' takeover of Distillers Co. last year. The takeover is under government investigation.

**In Switzerland, the Door Is Shut to the Deux Chevaux**ZURICH — One of the automotive world's most popular ugly ducklings has vanished from Swiss showrooms: The Citroën 2CV — the *deux chevaux* — has fallen victim to Switzerland's toughened exhaust emission standards introduced Thursday.

Under the stricter regulations, all new cars imported here must meet norms that are based on emissions standards used in the United States, said Jörg Kistler, spokesman for the Swiss Justice Ministry.

The new requirements in effect require new cars to be equipped with catalytic converters designed to reduce automobile exhaust gases. The government hopes the controls will cut emissions by about 90 percent.

Most carmakers have responded by making catalytic converters standard equipment on the 300,000 vehicles a year they ship to Switzerland, according to Roland Burkhardt, assistant director of the Swiss Automobile Union. Switzerland has no domestic auto industry.

But not Citroën as far as the 2CV was concerned. It decided that the car, which was designed as a workhorse for poor farmers nearly 40 years ago and is now the subject of almost cult-like fan club attention, could not accommodate the new technology under its existing body shell.

Converters would also have added more than 2,000 Swiss francs (\$1,300) to the car's £3,800 franc price, said a spokeswoman for Citroën, a unit of France's Peugeot SA.

As a result, collectors and members of the Citroën 2CV fan clubs in Switzerland snapped up the last available models before the ban on sales went into effect. None of the cars are left in stock here.

Citroën announced in March that it would end French production of the vehicle, shifting operations to Portugal. It cited the Swiss emission controls, and similar ones coming into effect in Austria.

**AIRPORT: Bringing the Continent Closer to London**(Continued from first finance page)  
shuttled from London City Airport in the first year of operations.

A taxi ride, currently the only direct link to the new airport, takes 15 to 30 minutes. It takes an hour for the trip from the City to Heathrow, 16 miles to the west, and longer to Gatwick, 25 miles to the south.

The airport's proximity to the City is not its only selling point, said Mr. Beck, the construction company chairman.

He added: "This airport is designed to be hassle-free." It will offer a 30-minute check-in and two-minute boarding, and will feature a business center equipped with computer, phone, tele and telex connections.

But some potential users of the airport are skeptical.

"I travel to Paris once every three weeks, leaving on Friday and returning Sunday night," said a property analyst with Warburg Securities, a London stockbrokerage. "I might use the City airport if it is truly more convenient."

But, he added, "My terror is coming home on Sunday night and having absolutely no taxi around or any other transport to take me home."

In November, a special bus link is to open between the new airport and Victoria train station in central London. A rail link to the airport is supposed to be ready in two to three years.

Last week, the Confederation of British Industry said the roads to and from the Docklands were "totally inadequate to meet the area's growing needs."

Mr. Beck acknowledged that "the road infrastructure is pretty bad," saying that local government is lagging in its promise to build adequate roads to the airport.

A cabby taking a journalist to the airport had trouble finding it. It lies at the end of a narrow, dusty road.

"If they get the roads sorted out, I think they'll be a serious competitor for the business market," said Richard Hannan, a transport industry analyst with Phillips &amp; Drew, the London stockbrokers.

But roads are not the only immediate worry at City Airport.

Much of what Mr. Beck described on a tour of the airport had yet to be installed. Asked whether he was worried about meeting the Oct. 26 deadline, he retorted, "We'll be ready."

Mowlem is no stranger to building airports under pressure. The construction group, Britain's fifth largest, was prime contractor to the British government in building a new Falkland Islands airport in the 18 months after the fighting ended there in 1982.

"We've been building LCA, which required a massive demolition effort, for 18 months and we're on schedule," Mr. Beck said.

The airport's owners expect to capture more than 9 percent of the total projected 2.3 million business-passenger market from London airports to Paris by 1995, 15 percent of the 824,000-passenger London-Brussels market and 11 percent of the 1.25 million passenger London-Amsterdam traffic.

In 1985, 2.42 million passengers flew between London and Paris and 717,000 flew between London and Brussels, including business and leisure travelers, according to the Department of Transport.

Mowlem also expects a significant

"The limiting factor at City Airport is capacity," he said. "It can only handle around 1.1 million passengers per annum, a very small part of the British pie when you compare it to Heathrow's 32 million passengers last year."

Ten daily round-trip flights between LCA and Charles De Gaulle airport in Paris are scheduled, three to Brussels's National airport and one to Plymouth.

Further routes, safely within Dash 7's 400-mile radius, are expected to be approved next year, including Dusseldorf, the Channel Islands, Manchester and Rotterdam.

Two airlines have been authorized to operate from the airport: Eurocity Express, a new venture whose parents include British Midland, the private carrier, and Brymon Airways, in which British Airways has a large minority stake.

Sabena Belgian World Airlines, the Belgian national carrier, is offering London-Brussels flights through Eurocity, and Air France will provide service via Brymon to Paris. Sabena, which already operates two Dash 7s and has two more on order, intends to offer its own services when its own aircraft are available.

Brymon will charge £100 for a standard one-way business-class fare to Paris, while Eurocity will charge £100 to Paris and £96 to Brussels.

The fares are similar to those offered by major European carriers. But as Mr. Hannan noted: "These two airlines are not competing on price. They're competing on service and speed."

Mr. Beck would like to see British Aerospace PLC's four-engined 146 jet aircraft be granted permission by British aviation authorities to operate out of London City Airport. The BAe 146, said to be the quietest airplane in the world, can carry as many as 100 passengers. "That certainly would boost business," he said.

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The undesignated announces that as from 9th October 1987 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 58 of the CDRs Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.21 net (div. per record date 22.06.1987) less 15% U.S.A.-tax = Dfls. .39 per CDR. Div. op. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$-.195 = Dfls. .39) with Dfls. 1.82 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 24th September, 1987.

The undesignated announces that as from 12th October 1987 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 58 of the CDRs American Express Company, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 1.87 net (div. per record date 05.07.1987; less 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$-.195 = Dfls. .39 per CDR. Div. op. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$-.14 = Dfls. .29 per CDR. Div. op. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-.14 = Dfls. .29) with Dfls. 1.58 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 25th September, 1987.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

2, boulevard Royal 2953 Luxembourg

**LONGINES**Conquest VHP  
in titanium**Ourivesaria Pimenta**Rua Augusta, 253-257,  
P 1100 Lisboa, Portugal**NOMURA GROWTH FUND S.A.**Société Anonyme  
Registered Office: 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg  
H.C. Luxembourg B-22276

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on October 20th, 1987 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Subscription of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss statements as at June 30th, 1987; appropriation of the net profits.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

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Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

2, boulevard Royal 2953 Luxembourg

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**OIL & MONEY**  
THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's  
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/  
OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

THE program is designed to assist senior executives in the petroleum industry and related fields to determine their business strategies into the 1990's. The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States, H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt, H.E. Rifwana Lukman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria, President of the OPEC Conference, H.E. Arne Øien, Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Norway and The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P., Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom will head a distinguished group of energy and financial leaders from around the world.

Senior Executives wishing to attend the conference should complete and mail the registration form today.

**OCTOBER 22****UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY**

The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States

**CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's A CORPORATE VIEW**

John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Inc.

Philip D. Morris, Transco Europe Ltd.

Nico Suharto, President, Keweenaw International Ltd.

**GLOBAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY: AN OVERVIEW**

John H. Lichthalas, President, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Respondent: Herman T. Franssen, Economic Advisor of H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Minerals of the Sultanate of Oman

**BREAKOUT GROUPS** (These three sessions will run concurrently)

NORTH AMERICAN MARKET

Theodore E. Eck, Chief Economist, Amoco Corporation

Markus Lipton, President, W.R. Levey Consultants Corporation

**THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK**

Claus Schmid, Executive Vice-President, AGIP SpA

Ted White, Managing Director, Petroleum Economics Ltd.

Dennis J. O'Brien, Chief Economist, CALTEX Petroleum Corporation

**LUNCH****THE OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM'S PETROLEUM INDUSTRY**

The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P.,

Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom

**MARKET FORCES IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY MANAGEMENT**

John Dens, Chairman, Basra Oil Ltd.

**ENERGY SECURITY AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

Geoffrey Quigley Lundden, Director, Oil Market Development,

George Smith, Senior Analyst, Kleinwort Cresswell &amp; Co.

Mohamed Yousif, Senior Analyst, Kleinwort Cresswell &amp; Co.

Moderator: Robert Malouf, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION**

Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PL. Telephone (441) 937 8000.

Telex: 263151. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by October 5. Please contact the hotel directly.

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM**

Please enclose the following participants for the Oil Conference.

 Please invoice     Check enclosed.

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION: \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

**Dollar Slips on Light Profit-Taking**

*Cited by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
W YORK — The dollar was slightly lower Thursday in New York as profit-taking stalled currency's three-day advance. The dollar had edged to a six-week high in Europe, it was buoyed in active trading recent official declarations support for stable exchange

se comments had already seen the currency a lift in Wednesday-New York trading. The trend turned through midday on day, but then some dealers profits.

New York, the dollar closed at 1.8404 Deutsche marks 1.8440 on Wednesday, after to 1.8457 at midday. Against it reached 146.70 yen at session before slipping to close .30 down from Wednesday's 1.

dollar also fell to 1.5320 francs, from 1.5370, and to French francs after 6.1400.

British pound, however, against the dollar to \$1.6227 \$1.6250.

ading was not as heavy as it previous two days," said Weiland of National West-

ern Bank USA. "The dollar be-

ing key figures, and at

Rose \$5.4 Billion  
Mid-September Week

*Reuters*

W YORK — M-1, the basic of the U.S. money supply, \$5.4 billion to a seasonally ed \$755.8 billion in the week Sept. 21, the Federal Reserve

previous week's M-1 level ed to \$750.4 billion from \$1 billion. M-1 includes cur-

in circulation, checking de-

and travelers checks.

**London Dollar Rates**

*Cited by Our Staff From Dispatches*

exchange rates at roughly the levels now in effect after what had been nearly two years of dollar declines.

Mr. Baker has "confirmed the willingness among U.S. authorities to stabilize the dollar," said Michel Deville, economist with Banque Paribas in Paris.

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.8475 Deutsche marks, from 1.8430 DM on Wednesday; at 146.95 yen, after 146.40; at 1.562 Swiss francs from 1.5325; and 6.1476 French francs from 6.1344.

The British pound lost about one cent against the dollar to \$1.6150 from \$1.6255.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed higher in Frankfurt at 1.8442 DM from 1.8417 on Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.1375 French francs from 6.1180.

In Zurich, the dollar closed higher at 1.5375 Swiss francs after 1.5292. (UPI, Reuters)

**Australian Dollar Slides After Aide's Remark**

*Reuters*

SYDNEY — A sharp fall in the Australian dollar overnight surprised foreign exchange market analysts, who said Thursday that the drop was an overreaction in a thin market.

This time, he said, the comments were made after the close of the local market, in the context of lower interest rates and just after moves by the government to curb foreign buying of property.

A spokesman for Mr. Button quoted the minister as saying, "For a variety of fundamental reasons, I still think the Australian dollar won't go higher than it is now."

Mr. Button said that from the point of view of industry the Australian dollar should settle in the short to medium term between 70 U.S. cents and 73 U.S. cents, influenced primarily by U.S. dollar movements, and could be at the lower end of the range by the end of 65 U.S. cents to 68 U.S. cents.

The Australian dollar should settle in the short to medium term between 70 U.S. cents and 73 U.S. cents, influenced primarily by U.S. dollar movements, and could be at the lower end of the range by the beginning of 1988, they said.

**Japan Puts Price  
On Intervention**

*Reuters*

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan bought nearly \$1 billion on exchange markets in September to moderate the dollar's fall against the yen. Finance Ministry sources said Thursday.

The central bank repeatedly intervened in the Tokyo foreign exchange market in the first half of September, when the dollar was fluctuating around 141 yen, currency dealers said. The dollar moved between 140.45 and 146.85 yen during the month.

The ministry announced Thursday that Japan's external reserves rose \$1.41 billion in September from August, to a record \$72.14 billion, including profit from managing reserves, which usually ranges from \$200 million to \$400 million.

Analysts said they had been surprised at the strength of the Australian dollar over the past few months, and unless there was a fundamental change in sentiment they expected the dollar to remain firmly anchored at current levels.

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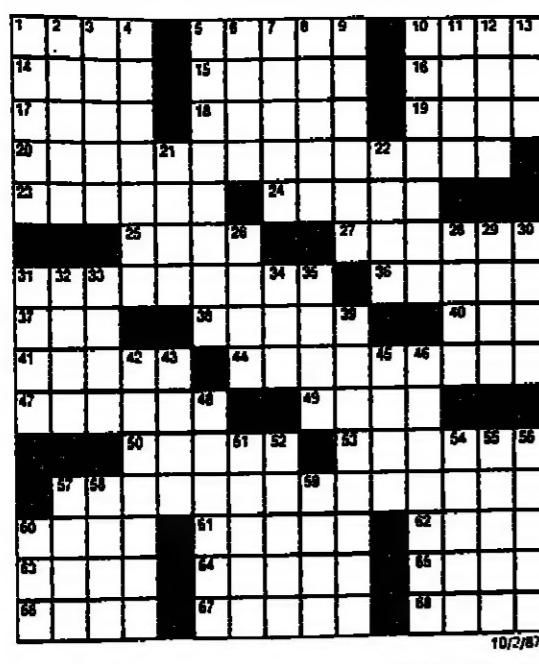
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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD

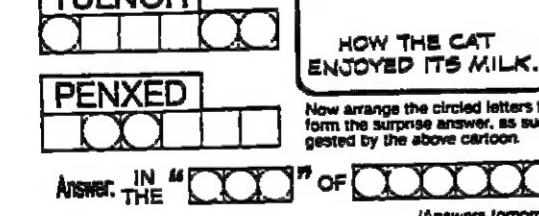
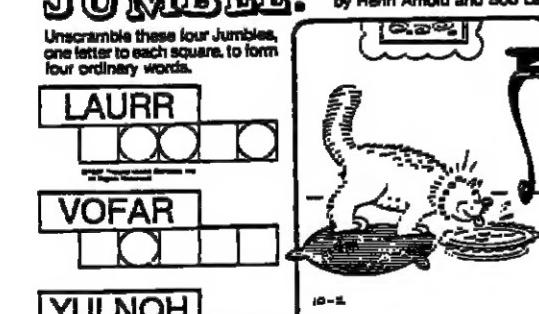


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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: CHANT EJECT MATRON FACILE

Answer: What dermatology is the science of -ITCHCRAFT-

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

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Amsterdam 5 6 10 12 10 12 10 12

Barcelona 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12

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## SPORTS

**Bigger Cracks in NFL Ranks****Several Stars Among 15 More Defectors**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
WASHINGTON — Tony Dorsett, the star running back of the Dallas Cowboys, returned to the team Thursday, a day after quarterback Danny White decided to cross striking teammates' picket line to prepare to play Sunday in the National Football League.

Receiver Roy Green and defensive end Curis Green of the St. Louis Cardinals and eight-time Pro Bowl center Mike Webster of the Pittsburgh Steelers also rejoined their clubs Wednesday, when 15 factors in all returned, making a total of 40 since the strike began a day earlier.

Dorsett said Wednesday that he had no choice but to return after his officials sent him a letter saying that he would lose an anxiety and some land that had been added to his contract. Veteran defensive end Ed "Too Tall" Jones, who also received an ultimatum from the Cowboys, said he, too, will return to practice, but did it Thursday morning.

Another handful of players, including the San Francisco 49ers' quarterback, Joe Montana, and immune Dwight Clark, his favorite receiver, said they would decide whether to return. Others, including the Denver Broncos' quarterback, John Elway, said they will not picket and had not ruled out breaking from the NFL Players Association ranks of strikers.

Four of the striking New Orleans fans crossed the picket line, including starting defensive linemen Steve Clark and Tony Elliott.

Webster, a 1,000-yard rusher most Jackson walked out of a meeting with union chief Gene Upshaw and joined the Steelers' replacement team. John Stallworth and Calvin Sweney also walked during that meeting but didn't say whether they would rejoin the union by Friday morning at 9, the FL-imposed deadline for striking players to regain their teams to be gone to play this weekend.

Upshaw, the NFLPA's executive director, insisted that the union's fiduciary would not be affected by defections. He returned to Washington after his latest flying to a striking team and said that players, with the help of local union employees, would have free time at every stadium Sunday and Monday night.

"What you have to look at are guys who are out," he said. "I think three or four guys in the National Football League constitute the will of the players."

So far, the number of union players who have crossed picket lines

since the strike began Sept. 22 has been less than 3 percent of the membership of 1,585, which does not include first-year players on injured reserve.

Both the NFLPA and the NFL Management Council said no negotiations have been scheduled.

The Cowboys' White, who has had well-publicized financial problems resulting from bad business deals, said, "I decided to come back in on Monday when I heard Gene Upshaw say the union was in it for the long haul." His contract calls for a salary of \$750,000 if he starts more than eight games this season; \$500,000 if he starts fewer. He is signed to the union.

Dorsett, one of the most vocal union supporters, earlier this week had called teammate Randy White "Captain Scab" when the defensive lineman crossed the picket line. But Dorsett, who also has had severe financial problems, told teammates Wednesday that "I have no choice" after receiving the letter from the team's president, Tex Schramm.

Schramm confirmed sending the letter, and one to Jones, but wouldn't go into details other than to say it involved a lot of money.

Denver's Elway, who recently became the NFL's highest-paid player, said he will not picket because "as good as" team owner Pat Bowlen "is to us, I don't think we're losing him by walking in front of his office. Everybody knows we're out there, and I still wouldn't be on the line."

The San Francisco Examiner reported that as many as 10 players, including Montana and Clark, were considering coming back. Clark said that "I'd like to say I went out with all the guys and I'm going to stay out with all the guys, but it's not that simple."

Webster, a 14-year veteran who started on all four of Pittsburgh's Super Bowl champions in the 1970s, said, "I'm not ready to turn my career over to Jack Donlan," the league's head negotiator, "or Gene Upshaw."

Webster walked out of the meeting with Upshaw and drove 70 miles to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where the Steelers' replacement team was practicing. A few hours later he was joined by Jackson, the team's leading rusher last season.

The Cardinals' Green, an All-Pro in 1984 who had made 11 catches for an average of 20.3 yards in two games this season, said he had always felt lukewarm about the strike.

"I think that they're just pounding heads up there," he said. "Both



Danny White, pressed financially, returned to the Cowboys and quit the union.

sides have some things that are of merit, but in the meantime I think the players and the fans are the ones that are hurting.

"So why be a hypocrite?" he asked.

■ Ford Pulls Advertising

The Ford Motor Co., a major advertiser on network NFL television broadcasts, said Wednesday that it had canceled its advertising on this weekend's telecasts of national games. United Press International reported from Washington that Ford Corp. reportedly was withdrawing its advertising, too.

Also Wednesday, thousands of fans nationwide stood in lines to return tickets for the games.

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, the New England Patriots' general manager, Patrick Sullivan, said he expected approximately 30,000 tickets to be refunded for what would have been a sellout against the Cleveland Browns.

In Seattle, the Seahawks began the week by selling tickets at reduced prices, but Tuesday they were told by the league to stop the practice and the team's general manager, Mike McCormick, said that more than 25,000 tickets had been returned. The Seahawks averaged crowds of 61,615 last season between 25,000 and 30,000, excepting for Sunday's game.

In Washington, people lined up outside RFK Stadium for as long as 24 hours to return tickets to Sunday's game against the Cardinals. The Redskins have an NFL record 159-game streak of consecutive sellouts, which began in 1966.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Both defending champion Australia and Japan, last year's runner-up, benefited Thursday when the 17th hole at St. Andrews — one of the most feared in golf — claimed two more victims during the first round of the Dunhill Nations Cup.

Matt Lanner saw his hopes of leading Sweden to an upset of Australia disappear when he carded a 6 at the "Road Hole."

Lanner was leading Australian captain Greg Norman by one shot but, after two gaming relief from ground under repair on the 17th green, putted off the surface and onto a gravel path. He ducked a chip, then finally sank a 20-foot (6-meter) putt.

Norman got home with a 70 to beat Lanner by a stroke and put Australia into the quarterfinals by a 2-1 margin in the best-of-three match. Teammate Rodger Davis was beaten by Ove Selberg, but Peter Senior produced the best golf of the day with a five-under 67 to defeat Anders Forsbrand.

Malaysia's Zainal Abidin Yusof suffered even more embarrassment at the 17th with a six-over 10, including seven strokes with his putter. Yusof, a 43-year-old World Cup golfer, was one stroke ahead of Japan's Nobumitsu Yuhara when he hit his second putt over the green and onto the road.

He attempted a chip, but the ball ran back to him. He switched to his putter, but needed four strokes to reach the green, then three-putted, with the last miss from 12 inches (30 centimeters). That left a surprised Yuhara the winner by five strokes as Japan, too, advanced by a 1-2 score.

Curtis Strange led the United States to a comfortable 3-0 victory over Italy, beating Constantino Rocca despite the Italian getting a hole in one at No. 8 with a five-iron.

Canada qualified with a 2½-½ triumph over New Zealand and Spain, the fifth seed, made easy work of the inexperienced Philipines.

England dropped half a point against Mexico, but Ireland and Scotland, the other home countries, eased into the quarterfinals by 3-0 margins. Scotland started badly, trailing in all three matches, then recovered to beat Zimbabwe, while Ireland took advantage of an indifferent display by France, whose all three players carded four-over 76s.

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